The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Advices Eight Days Later by the teamer Roanoke.

GEN. SHIPLEY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Improved State of Affairs in the City.

ITS EXCELLENT SANITARY CONDITION.

A Gambler and His Wife Disposed of by Gen. Butler.

Important Orders and Regulations.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The steamship *Roanoke* arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans on the 12th inst., to which date she brings our files of New-Orleans papers to-morrow's *Delta*.

We give interesting extracts below.

We are indebted to Purser REQUA, of the *Roanoke*, for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

NEW ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

NOW GAMBLERS AND "UNCOMMON" WOMEN ARE DISPOSED OF.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 179.—JOHN H. LARUE, being by his own confession a vagrant, a person without visible means of support, and one who gets his living by playing cards, is committed to the Parish Prison till further orders. ANNA LARUE, his wife, having been found in the public streets wearing a Confederate flag upon her person, in order to incite to riot, which act has already resulted in a breach of the peace, and danger to life of a soldier of the United States, is sent to Ship Island till further orders. She is to be kept separate and apart from the other women confined there. By order of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 173.—Authority has been received from the War Department to recruit and organize several regiments of volunteers for the United States Army, in the State of Louisiana.

Lieut. WEITZEL, Corps of Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant, is charged with the superintendence of the recruiting, equipments, clothing, organization and drill of this force, and to this end he has authority to make such details and arrangements as he may think proper.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE PAROLING OF REBEL SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—The time in which those who have been in the military service of the Confederate States can take the parole under General Orders No. 13, from these headquarters, is hereby finally extended to to the 10th inst.

After that date the provisions of the order will be strictly carried into effect.

By order of Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.
E. ISLEY, A. A. A. G.

NO CROWDS IN THE STREETS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 11, 1862.

The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The police of the city have therefore been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions. JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshall and Chief of Police, N. O.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 7, 1862.

Pursuant to special order No. 166 from the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, establishing a system of distributions and sales of provisions in small quantities to the poor of New-Orleans, the following places are hereby designated where application may be made:

First District—GEO. B. DYKE, No. 31 Front Levee.
Third District—A. SHELLY, No. 4 Marigny Buildings, Front Levee.
Fourth District—WM. P. JUDD, No. 726 Front Levee.
Second District will be announced as soon as the depôt is established.

The object of these sales and distributions being to render what little relief we have in our power to afford to the suffering poor of New-Orleans, none need apply for the privilege of purchasing whose circumstances will allow them to buy elsewhere, and all persons applying for donations must bring evidence of their circumstances from some clergyman or from responsible, well-known persons in their district. No application will be received from any but loyal citizens of the United States. By order of

JOHN W. TURNER, Colonel U. S. A.

AUCTIONEERS TO TAKE THE OATH.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT
OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, July 11, 1862.

It is hereby ordered that all acts of sale by Auctioneers who have not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, or renewed their licenses, will be null and void. By order of

Gen. GEO. F. SHEPLEY.
G. WEITZEL, Lieutenant United States Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

From the Picayune.

We inadvertently omitted to mention that Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY received by the *Fulton* his appointment as Military Governor of Louisiana. The United States Government could not have made a better selection for its purpose. Gen. SHEPLEY'S administration of a similar trust in this city has proved a guarantee that he will discharge all duties assigned him with the courtesy of a gentleman and the ability of a statesman.

ARRIVAL OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

From the Delta.

Among the passengers by the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived on the morning of the 10th, are the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, and our esteemed friend Mr. CUTHBERT BULLITT. Mr. JOHNSON comes in an official capacity from the State Department. Mr. BULLITT returns from banishment. He will be welcome by all good men.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

From the National Advocate.

The deluge of rain which descended the greater portion of the day, dampened the ardor of those who had prepared outside festivities for the Fourth of July, was, nevertheless, remembered in many patriotic ways throughout the city, and particularly by the military, who seemed to care little for sun, rain or storm. An oration was pronounced before the Union Association in Lyceum Hall, and flags from the buildings and vessels flaunted gaily throughout the day. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, and conviviality attended many a festive board. During the day, the Commanding General and his Staff rode through the principal streets, and the different companies and regiments had each some quiet mode of their own whereby to enjoy themselves in celebration of this great day. There were no disturbances or accidents in the city, and the day passed off, despite the rain, universally remembered and honored.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY BY THE UNION ASSOCIATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather on the morning of the Fourth, the Lyceum Hall was crowded, long before the appointed time, with ladies and gentlemen eager to display and gratify their patriotism on this our National Festival. The hall was very tastefully decorated; on the platform was the picture of WASHINGTON, draped with large United States flags, while smaller flags, mingled with evergreens, ornamented other parts of the room—the whole displaying in its happy arrangement the delicate and skilful hand of woman.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mr. BENJ. S. FLANDERS to preside, and Mr. L. G. BROWER to act as Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. FLANDERS made a few suitable and stirring remarks. Mr. CHAS. LEAUMONT then, after a few pertinent introductory observations, read the Declaration of Independence, in a manner to rouse the patriotism even of a Secessionist. This was followed by an address from Mr. WM. C. DUNCAN, the chosen orater of the day. It was a beautiful and appropriate effort; from which, however, it is worse than useless to make selections, inasmuch as they would but do it injustice, and as, moreover, the entire speech is to appear in to-morrow's *Delta*.

A splendid brass band was in attendance, and the inspiring notes of our national airs added, if it were possible, to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

From the Delta, 12th.

In the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," our city was never more healthy at this season of the year. For this great blessing we are greatly indebted to Gen. BUTLER'S idea of relieving the poor, and at the same time getting said poor to clean up the streets. The order was intrusted to Gen. SHEPLEY, who very judiciously selected Col. T. B. THORPE to superintend the distribution of the charity of the Government, and see that the thousand laborers, the recipients, did their duty. The result is, that our city is a model of cleanliness, and we cannot be too much obliged to the Colonel for the efficient manner in which he has performed his onerous duties. We shall deem it a great misfortune if Col. THORPE carries out his present intention of speedily returning to the North. A gentleman who is personally so popular with the people, and who so thoroughly understands the wants of the city and State, should remain here as a useful arm, in supporting the Federal Government.

REBEL STEAMERS DESTROYED IN THE SIEGE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From one of the prisoners, an officer in the Confederate Navy, the Gulf correspondent of the *Delta* obtained the following, which is believed to be a correct list of the rebel steamers destroyed during the action on the morning of the 24th of April:

Iron-clad battery *Louisiana*, 16 guns, 200 men, commanded first by MCINTOSH, then by J. K. MITCHELL.
Ram *Manassas*, 1 gun, 30 men, Lieut. WORLEY.
MacRae, 8 guns, 130 men, T. B. HUGER.
Gov. Moore, 2 guns, 93 men, BEVERLY KENNON.
Gen. Quitman, 2 guns, 90 men, GRANT.
Jackson, 2 guns. 75 men, F. B. RENSHAW.

STATE GUNBOATS.

Lovell, 1 gun, 75 meu.
Warrior, 2 guns, 75 men, STEVENSON.
Resolute, 2 guns, 75 men, HOOPER.
Reliance, 2 guns, 75 men.
Breckinridge, 1 gun, 75 men.
Stonewall Jackson, 1 gun, 75 men.
Galveston, 2 guns, 75 men.
Anglo-Norman, 2 guns, 75 men.

The crews of the rebel gunboats numbered about 1,060 men, who were mostly soldiers, and their armament consisted in the aggregate of five 11-inch guns; thirteen 32-pounders, rifles; one 6-pounder, rifle; five 24-pounders, smooth bore; six 32-pounders, 33 cwt.; six 32-pounders, 57 cwt.; three 8-inch shell guns—making a total of 39 guns.

In this connection it may interest the reader to know that in the two forts there were mounted two 13-inch mortars, eight 10-inch mortars, three 42-pound rifles, ten 3-inch columbiads, four 10-inch columbiads, one hundred and fifty-three 32 and 24-pounders, making a grand total of 219 guns in the forts and gunboats.

We give the rebel account of the fate of the several steamers mentioned above. The *Resolute*, *Reliance* and *Louisiana* were destroyed by order of Commander MITCHELL, of the Confederate Navy, after the passage of the fleet. The *Manassas* was scuttled by cutting her pipes, by Lieut. WORLEY, after being disabled by the *Mississippi*. The *McRae* was sunk at New-Orleans, whither she went, immediately after the action, to convey the wounded from the forts.

The rebel officers charge Lieut. F. B. RENSHAW, of the C. S. N., late of the United States Navy, with cowardice, in running away with his vessel—the *Jackson*—during the action, and destroying her when out of harm's way. The *Breckinridge* was destroyed by her captain, about two miles above Quarantine, on the opposite side of the river. The *Gov. Moore* was set on fire by her commander.

The *Little Mosher*, a steamer not larger than an oyster pungy, was destroyed by all hands, when taking a fire raft alongside the *Hartford*. The *Star*, a river steamer, employed as a telegraph boat, was also destroyed. The *Diana*, a river boat, which was loaded with loafers, gentlemen and others, who came down from New-Orleans to witness the fight, escaped up the river, but was subsequently captured. The *Burton* and *Landis* were river boats and used as tenders to the *Louisiana*, as her engines were not ready for use. They both escaped destruction, and fell prizes to Commander PORTER.

THE CURRENCY TICKET QUESTION.

From the Delta.

Judge BELL has decided that, as the tickets issued by the railroad and omnibus companies were not for circulation, but a specific purpose of convenience, they are not bound for their redemption. That the tickets were originally intended for mere convenience, and that they were only so used until small change was rendered scarce by the suspension of the banks, is undeniably true. But, to supply the demand for small change, these tickets were purchased in quantities ranging from $5 to $20 by those engaged in small retail trades, particularly coffee-house keepers. Thus it was that such a large amount of these tickets got into circulation as a currency. Being easily counterfeited, the temptation was too strong to be resisted by the evil-disposed, small as the business was. The result is, the innocent public will be made to suffer for the sins of the few.

FINAL REBEL DISPATCHES FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 2.

All accounts concur in representing the battle yesterday to have been the most desperate and terrific which has yet taken place.

The enemy held a very strong position, and maintained it against repeated assaults of our troops for several hours, they having concentrated their entire force for a last desperate stand.

A heavy rain has fallen this afternoon, and it is believed there has not been much fighting to-day.

Occasional reports of artillery have been heard in the direction of the field of battle.

No prominent Confederate officer was killed yesterday.

RED BILL CAUGHT.

The *Picayune* says that WM. WILSON, better known as Red BILL—the genuine original Red BILL—has been made a prisoner. The honor of his capture belongs to Lieut. DUANE, of the Fourth District Police. BILL had gone into retirement on the banks of Lake Salvador, a small sheet of inland water which lies on the opposite side of the river, about twelve miles distant from Carrollton. It is said that BILL had a female companion, but she was absent when the force under Lieut. DUANE surrounded his camp and demanded the surrender of its solitary occupant. But we anticipate.

BILL had just resigned himself to "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." The night was in its noon, and the moon was shining with a calm, silvery light, making a mirror of the lake, and casting over the whole scene the radiant gleam of its transparent seeptre.

Forewarned in a dream of his approaching capture, BILL had placed a hatchet and two pistols beneath his head, and determined that his "red right hand" should do bloody work to whomsoever attempted to make him a prisoner. On came the boat with muffled oars, but BILL was sleeping too soundly to be easily disturbed, and the faint ripple which fell upon his tympanum carried him back to the days of infancy and innocence, and—strange deception—he heard again a mother's whispered lullaby.

Something at a short distance from the lake attracted the attention of Lieut. D. and his companions, and being satisfied that they were near the camp of the desperate outlaw, they pulled to the shore and noiselessly proceeded to approach. Half walking and half crawling, the officers advanced until they came within a few paces of the sleeping felon, when Lieut. DUANE sprang upon him, grasped him by the shoulder, placed a pistol to his ear, and told him he was a prisoner. Aroused from his sleep, the outlaw grasped at the lieutenant's throat, but in a moment he saw the helplessness of his situation, and resigning himself to his fate, he exclaimed: "I knew it would be so, for last night I dreamed it all, and to-night I had determined not to sleep."

BILL was immediately hand-cuffed and bound. He was then placed in the boat and rowed by a canal towards the river. On his way he became quite communicative, observing to his captors, "You are not the first party that came out here in search of me. I crawled up to that house one night"—pointing to a shanty they were passing—"when I overheard four men talking about their adventures in search of me, and of the fate that was in store for me should I be captured. I was to be hung at once, they said, and thus forewarned I made myself scarce. Another time a party of Federal soldiers came out to the lake after me, but they did not know me. They met me in a dug-out and inquired for my whereabouts. I set them on a false track, and actually took a glass of whiskey with them, pledging them to 'success in their mission,' and they pulled off as innocent as sucking doves.

Lieut. DUANE, in his successful search for the bloody-handed BILL, was ably assisted by Lieut. FINEGAS, of the Federal army, and Officer MAY, of the Fourth District police. This arrest is the most important one that has been made by our city police for many a long day.

THE SEIZURE OF SPECIE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

At the request of the banking house of SAMUEL SMITH & Co., a commission, consisting of Gen. SHEPLEY, military commandant; W. N. MERCER, President of the Bank of Louisiana; THOMAS J. DURANT, a prominent lawyer and citizen, and Capt. HAGGERTY, of the Division Staff, as Recorder, was ordered by Gen. BUTLER to examine into the matter of his seizure of $50,000 in specie, and other property, at SAMUEL SMITH & Co.'s, at the same time of the seizure at the Consulate of the Netherlands, and to decide whether there was sufficient evidence of SMITH & Co. having aided and comforted the enemy to continue to hold the money and other property for adjudication by the Department at Washington. The commission held four protracted meetings, examined the books of the firm, a vast amount of documentary testimony, and a number of witnesses, and finally made the following report, which will be acted upon:

REPORT.

The Commission has heard the evidence on both sides, consisting of admitted facts, affidavits, books of S. SMITH & Co. of a commercial character, and documents; has also listened to full arguments on each side of the cause, and having maturely deliberated on the whole case, has reached the following conclusions:

First—The admitted facts that SMITH & Co. concealed $50,000 in gold coin at the time of the approach of the United States forces, and on being questioned as to the same, strenuously denied both its concealment and existence—facts that have not been in any way explained by SMITH & Co. in the trial, tend to raise a violent presumption that these $50,000 may be the same which were sent by A. J. GUIROT Confederate Treasurer, from the Mint; and this presumption is by no means weakened by the singular obscurity in which SMITH & Co. have left the affair of the other sum of $50,000 in gold, which apparently was made up by HEWITT, NORTON & Co.'s check on the Canal Bank, for $36.700, and the remainder by payment from SMITH & Co.'s own funds. In addition to this, the testimony of STAUB, compared with that of COLVILLE BELL, brings the two transactions—if two there were—of the two kegs of specie upon the same day, or possibly on two consecutive days, and the whole of the testimony on SMITH & Co.'s side, so far, go to raise a presumption that the $50,000 lot of gold seized by the United States is the sum that GUIROT sent silver for from the Mint, and if it stood uncontradicted the Commission would feel bound to declare that there was good ground for holding it as being the above. But the Commission has before it on the other hand the above testimony of ESNARD & BOOTH, whose affidavits have been allowed to go in without affording the Commission the benefit of a *viva voce* examination, and these witnesses swear positively that the kegs of gold promised to GUIROT were actually taken away by GUIROT'S agent from SMITH & Co.'s banking-house. This positive testimony the Commission feels bound to regard as outweighing the suspicious circumstances which tend to show identity, and, therefore, determines "there is no reasonable cause to believe that the specie and property seized by the United States in the banking house of SAMUEL SMITH & Co. is the property of the Confederate States or of any department or office thereof."

Having come to this conclusion from the evidence upon the questions of the identity of the gold seized, and that destined for GUIROT in exchange for the silver he sent from the Mint, the Commission has heard no evidence going to show that "the said specie and other property have been used in any way to aid the Confederate States, or any officers thereof, in concealing any property of the Confederate States."

Having thus disposed of the first and second points, the Commission now proceeds to the last, to inquire "whether said SMITH & Co. have in any way so acted in behalf of this rebellion as ought to cause the further detention of said specie and other property for hearing before the Department in Washington."

It was in evidence before the Commission, by the testimony of RATHBONE, President of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company, that SAMUEL SMITH had informed him, on or about the 21st of April, that inasmuch as the bank was drained of silver coin and needed a large amount to pay off its bill holders, $50,000 in silver coin could be procured by him from GUIROT, the Treasurer of the Mint, for a like sum in gold; and that GUIROT had informed him he wished to change the silver for gold, in order that he could more conveniently carry it off. This conversation with RATHBONE, in the view taken by the Commission, fixes upon SMITH a knowledge of the design entertained by GUIROT of withdrawing the money in the Mint from the reach of the Government of the United States; and shows further that SMITH, being a director of the bank, by making with it the arrangement on behalf of GUIROT, directly aided the latter in carrying off the funds of the Mint, and so assisted in thwarting the military operations of the United States.

Whether any or what penalty is now or will be, by law, attached to such conduct, the Commission does not know. They think that under no circumstances can it possibly exceed the amount which GUIROT was assisted to carry away; and, therefore, that all specie or other property seized, beyond the $50,000 in gold, should be released, and that with regard to such surplus there is no cause for further detention.

With regard to the $50,000 in gold, the Commission thinks there is ground for detention until the proper Department at Washington can be heard from.

The undersigned having by their judgment done all that by the strict requirements of law they felt themselves bound to perform, would now beg leave most respectfully to submit that, in their opinion, as citizens and men, in consideration of the penance Mr. S. SMITH has already undergone, it seems proper to them to suggest to Gen. BUTLER, that in the exercise of his discretion, he should, in laying this matter before the proper Department at Washington, recommend as advisable a lenient course, looking toward a restoration of the money in case such action should not be inconsistent with law, or such other form of recommendation as the General might think proper.

GEO. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.
W. N. MERCER,
THOS. J. DURANT,
P. HAGGERTY, Capt. and A. D. C. Recorder.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Delta* publishes the following paragraph:

"If there be one man in New-Orleans who, more than all other men, deserves well of his country, that man is Mr. JOHN MCGINNIS, Editor and proprietor of the *True Delta*. He has been faithful among the faithless, and was bold and manly in a time of danger. We commend him to the President of the United States, to Secretary SEWARD, and to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. He has done more for the cause of freedom and American nationality than all the other newspaper Editors in the State of Louisiana. We trust that President LINCOLN will, in some signal way, evince his appreciation of the pluck of this brave Editor. Long may the *True Delta* live."

The *Picayune* says, in reference to the Flour Famine:

"It is provoking to know that, in the midst of our absolute distress for this prime necessity of life, there has been and still is a fair supply at the Passes of the river, awaiting transportion to the city, but which the lack of means of such transportation deprives us of. So few are the tugboats at command, that but one vessel can be brought up at a time. The result is that, in the absence of a fair competition, the cargoes are purchased at speculative prices, and held at the present enormous rates, which, to the greater portion of our suffering population, are, in point of fact, prohibitory. Is there no way of remedying this oppressive evil?"

The *National Advocate* of the 9th, has the following:

"The city was rife with rumors yesterday, some of them of a most improbable character. Among other things, it was freely asserted that Baton Rouge had been recaptured by the Confederates. We have been most positively assured that there is no truth in this report, but on the contrary, that the chief of guerrillas infesting that locality, had been captured and brought to this city on one of the gunboats. The United States flag was said to be flying on the Capitol at 2 o'clock on Monday last."

The *Delta* of the 9th says:

"The Maine Regiment, that for some time past has dotted Lafayette-square with its white tents, was yesterday placed under marching orders, and has gone somewhere, whither we know not. Just as the regiment was preparing to leave the Square, the musket of one of the soldiers was accidentally discharged, killing one man and severely wounding the arm of another. The Square is again open to the public."

The following letter has been received by a gentleman of New-Orleans:

C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, May 26, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst. has been received. It is of the opinion of the Secretary of War that persons between the ages of 18 and 35 years, liable to conscription, may be mustered into corps of partisan rangers. Respectfully,

A. T. BLEDSOE,
Assistant Secretary of War.

LATEST FROM GALVESTON.

HOW THE FOURTH WAS CELEBRATED.

From the Delta of the 9th.

The United States mail steamship *Rhode Island* arrived from before Galveston yesterday. The bombardment of the city had not yet commenced.

On the 4th of July, a British brig, subsequently found to be the *Richard O'Brien*, from Kingston, loaded with contraband stores, was discovered lying off the Island of Galveston. A couple of boats, one under the command of Acting Master FENNELL, and the other under that of our good-looking friend Paymaster DOUGLAS, were immediately lowered from the *Rhode Island*. The brig thereupon was run ashore, when the crew skedaddled out of harm's way. On boarding, it was found that it was impossible to move her, and it was accordingly resolved to destroy the vessel by fire, which was at once done.

As a further fitting celebration of the glorious Fourth, the boat's crews landed and planted the Stars and Stripes upon the "sacred soil" of Texas. While this was doing, quite a considerable force, consisting of a regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, with four pieces of artillery, were discovered coming on at a double quick. Having only a few men to resist such overwhelming numbers, our boys immediately took to their boats at a double quicker.

The Secession forces opened fire with considerable *vim*, but remarkable bad aim, none of the boys sustaining damage. An answering fire was soon returned by the Federal war vessel, doing considerable execution, a number of the "secesh" suddenly finding themselves bereft of their lives. Believing the place a little too hot for their constitutions, the Texan troops vamosed, or, as we presume they will term it, made a "retreat of vast strategical importance," to save their hides. And so ended the Fourth in these mosquito latitudes.

CURIOUS NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The following version of the news from Mexico, which reached New-Orleans, is found in a Spanish paper called the *Extra*:

"The extraordinary uncertainty of news from Mexico still leaves us in great doubt. We learn from the latest advices published, the following, which is given by a correspondent from Mexico, who says:

'The utter rout of the French, which has been so generally spoken of, turns out to be quite a different affair. The French, on approaching Puebla, detached a small force for picket or outpost, and placed it at some distance from the main body, in such a way that it might be surprised and routed by the stronger force. But the main body of the division, which had time to come up before the effect of this success was entirely removed, deployed its forces, charged the Mexicans, who, without further resistance, fell back upon the Capital, not only abandoning their camp, but the City of Puebla itself was immediately occupied by the enemy; and on the 17th of the present month the French troops took possession of this Capital, pitching their camp at the gates of the city itself.

The excitement in the city has been somewhat great for the last few days, but quiet is being gradually restored, and workmen are busily engaged in erecting quarters and camps for the French troops. Gen. ALMONTE has not yet arrived, but he is momentarily expected. I am sorry that we have not at hand his last proclamation, that I might send you a copy. A military board at once took charge of the government of the city. Rumors are rife, but the greatest is that ZARAGOZA, DOBLADO, COMONFORT and GONZALES ORTEGA will besiege the city. It is not known, as yet, where JUAREZ has gone to, but it is generally believed that he is at Quaretaro. In my next I will give further details, and whatever items may come to hand.'"

THE GUERRILLA RAIDS.

Gen. Nelson at Nashville, with Heavy Reinforcements.

The Town of Henderson, Ky., Occupied by Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 19.

Gen. NELSON arrived at Nashville, on Thursday, with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there.

The town of Henderson has been occupied by about forty guerrillas, who were cheered and treated with the greatest consideration by many citizens, upon their entering the town.

ARCHY DIXON and others were negotiating with the rebel Col. JOHNSTON to withdraw his guerrillas from Henderson, Many of the inhabitants have gone to Evansville for safety.

The steamer *Commerce*, Capt. ARCHER, bound from Memphis to Louisville, stopped below Henderson, deeming it unsafe to pass.

Gen. GREENE CLAY SMITH now commands our forces at Lexington, *vice* WARD; and here is a prospect of stopping the rebel Col. MORGAN'S recruiting operations, which were rather brisk during his late raid.

THE ATTACK ON CYNTHIANA.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 18th.

The messenger of the Adams Express Company, who left this city yesterday morning, on the Covington road, for Lexington, returned last evening, and gives us the following statements:

"The train reached Cynthiana at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and was detained by order of Col. LANDRAM, commanding that point, until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. GLASS, with his cannon, was on board this train. About 4 o'clock three battalions of cavalry were seen approaching from the east, west and center of the town, and one of these parties fired on the train. Some sixteen shots struck the express car. The messenger laid down on the floor, and protected himself behind his safe.

Capt. GLASS at once had his cannon, ammunition and horses disembarked, and he started over to the west side of the town, where Col. LANDRAM had his infantry posted. The messenger does not believe Capt. GLASS was killed, although it was so reported. The train was immediately backed down and started for Covington. When it reached Boyd's Station the conductor telegraphed for orders, and he was instructed to return to Covington. As the train left Boyd's it was fired on by a party in ambush.

The following is another version of the affair:

At 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. FULTON, Superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad, was advised by a dispatch from Lieut.-Col. LANDRAM, commanding at Cynthiana, that MORGAN, with a force estimated 1,500 men, was between that place and Paris, menacing both towns. About an hour later, the operator at Cynthiana telegraphed that MORGAN'S men had made a furious attack upon the place, and that he was ordered to remove his instruments. Nothing further was heard from him, the rebels having cut the wires a few minutes afterward. At 5½ o'clock, the down passenger train passed Boyd's Station, which is six miles this side of Cynthiana. Conductor VANDYNE telegraphed Mr. FULTON that he remained at Cynthiana as long as safety would permit, when he moved off amidst a shower of bullets. He thought the chances were against the Union forces. The bridge over Elknorn Creek, about seven miles North of Lexington, was destroyed by the rebels yesterday afternoon. At dark last evening information was received in Covington that a force of one hundred and forty rebels was encamped at a place called Verona, in Boone County, within eighteen miles of Covington. It was also rumored that the enemy had invested Falmouth, which is on the railroad, thirty-nine miles from the city, and that they would probably burn the railroad bridge at that point last night.

The Mayor, we learn, received a dispatch last evening, which reports the loss of the cannon and the capture of the town, but does not mention the death of Capt. GLASS.

Our reporter left Covington at midnight last night. The town was quiet, and the telegraph office had closed. They had no confirmation of the capture of Cynthiana or the death of Capt. GLASS.

FROM PENSACOLA AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of Steamer Star of the South.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South*, Capt WOODHULL, arrived at this port last evening. She sailed from Pensacola July 11, and Key West 14th. Left at Pensacola United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes* and schooner *Maria Wood*; also ship *Young Eagle*, bark *Evelyn* and brig *C. F. O'Brien*, the latter to sail on the 12th inst. for New-York. She also left at Key West the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, flag ship; United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, United States steamer *Quaker City*, United States steamer *Pomona*, United States steam frigate *St. Lawrence*, United States bark *Pursuit*. Also prize steamer *Adela*, captured by the *Quaker City*, and prize schooner loaded with cotton, taken by the steamer *Pomona*.

The *Star of the South* brings the following passengers:

Maj. F. F. Yard, U. S. Paymaster and Clerk, Dr. J. Campbell, Capt. R. H. Jackson, Lieut. Wm. L. Hasken, U. S. A. Chaplain, T. B. Hudson, Lieut. Wm. L. Hamilton, Lieut. R. C. Perry, of the Seventy-fifth N. Y. V.; Mrs. S. Hedges, Mrs. Alice Pepper, P. Murphy, F. Haubun, James Wallinan, James Kavanagh, D. Lackie, W. C. Maver, H. T. Vanaman—and 56 in steerage.

TOURNIQUETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Legislatures of Connecticut and New-Hampshire, and the Governor of Maine, have ordered the soldiers from those States to be supplied with LAMBERT'S Elastic Tourniquets, so that a full supply may be ready upon the battle-field, and in the possession of those liable to be wounded.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Everything Quiet, and the Health of the Troops Improving.

Wounded National Soldiers Being Re-Released by the Rebels.

A List of Those Arrived at Fortress Monroe.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

Everything here is remarkably quiet.

The health of the troops is gradually improving.

The Federal soldiers who were wounded and taken prisoners during the battles of the seven days are now being released on their parole by the Rebels, to be exchanged at some future time.

Lieut.-Col. SWITZER, who accompanied the flag of truce boat to Adden's Landing, returned on Friday with the following officers and men. They were sent North to occupy the hospitals waiting to receive them. All of the wounded will be released without any delay. Many of those reported killed are only wounded. A list of those prisoners not wounded will be obtained as soon as possible.

Major Tilton. 22d Mass.
W. C. Besseliare 4th Penn., Hospital Steward.
C. B. Denny, 4th Excelsior.
Capt. J. Carme, 12th N. Y.
Lieut. G. E. Wood, 6th Vt.
Lieut. W. D. Wright, 5th Vt.
Lieut. J. K. Foster, 31st Pa.
Capt. D. T. Corbin, 3d Vt.
Lieut. J. D. Roberts, 3d Pa.
Lt.-Col. J. C. Spear, 61st Pa.
Capt. W. B. Moore, 100th N. Y.
Lieut. P. Carr, 69th N. Y.
Capt. O. H. Nevlin, 71st Pa.
Lieut. W. S. Walton, 34th N. Y.
Capt. J. C. Carter, 1st N. Y.
Lieut. M. S. Melville, 1st N. Y.
Lieut. Sherman, 3d Penna.
Lieut. J. Martsen, 73d N. Y.
Lieut. S. H. Bailey, 7th Pa.
Lieut. A. Brown, 2d Me.
Capt. J. B. Finnie, 2d Pa.
Capt. T. Scanlan, 12th N. Y.
Sergt. R. J. Wright, 12th N. Y.
Maj. E. G. Woodward, 2d Pa.
Lieut. W. J. Patterson, 82d Pa.
Lt. E. A. Burger, 1st U. S.
Lt. W. Rewely, 64th N. Y.
Capt. P. W. Stanhope, 12th U.S.
Capt. J. M. Whittle, 69th N. Y.
Lt. C. H. Hatch, 4th N. J.
Lt. W. H. Eldridge, 4th N. J.
Lt. J. W. Adams, 4th U. S.
Capt. C. Brestel, 7th N. Y.
Capt. Leyn, 20th N. Y.
Lt. A. Miller, 20th Mass.
Lt. C. E. Hartwell, 11th U.S.I.
Lt. M. Caste, 72d Penn.
G. L. Davis, 27th Penn.
Capt. W. W. White, 7th Penn.
J. W. Beysten, 10th N. Y.
L. L. Johnson, 1st Mich.
W. F. Rodine, 4th N. J.
D. C. Reynolds, 1st Mich.
J. S. Chall, 2d Penn.
E. E. Hest, 7th N. Y.
J. Morgan, 4th N. J.
D. Lowle, 61st N. Y.
Corp. R. A. Rounting, 16th Mich.
Corp. Dan'l Tallor, 98th Penn.
H. Neilley, 81st Penn.
W. Armot, 4th N. J.
A. H. Mannes, 14th U.S.Inf.
B. C. Eddy, 96th Penn.
Capt. J. C. Light, 102d Penn.
J. J. Campbell, 34th N. Y.
Capt. T. Rasley, 63d Penn.
Serg. F. Ratch, 12th U.S.Inf.
Capt. S. J. Thompson, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts.
Geo. Linch, Co. D, 9th Mass.
J. Herron, Co. B, 56th N. Y.
M. M. Grash, Co. H, 14th U.S.
R. H. Ryckham, Co. F, 16th Massachusetts.
First-Lieut G. A. Washburn, Co. G, 22d Massachusetts.
A. Luren, Co. B, 22d Mass.
G. Stoddard, Co. D, 16th Mass.
A. Peasley, 22d Mass.
L. Sauborn. Co. Co, 16th Mich.
A. B. Emerson, Co. B, 22d Mich.
D. H. Loffid, Co. E, 22d U. S. Infantry.
J. Clump, Co. C, 83d Penn.
J. Davis, Co. G, 62d Penn.
J. Taafe, Co. C, 1st N. J.
F. H. Bacon, Co. A, 22d Mass.
H. E. Lawber, Co. G, 49th Pa.
G. H. Woodward, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania.
G. A. Steele, Co. H, 22d Mass.
G. Harris, Co. K, 11th Mass.
J. W. Bates, Co. F, 29th N. Y.
A. A. Heald, Co. I, 83d Penn.
Capt. J. Cushbertson, Co. H, 9th Penn. Res.
P. McNally, Co, E, 25th N. Y.
Wm. Bryan, Co. K, 3d Penn.
S. Butler, Co. C, 3d N. J.
Sergt. E. Shendel, Co. D, 9th Penn. Res.
A. Freeman, Co. A, 1st N. J.
Sergt. J. E. Sharp, Co. A, 2d Penn. Reserves.
Lieut. B. M. Barber, Co. K, 5th Vermont.
L. Hill, Co. I, 83d Penn.
H. Sweete, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
A. Lake, Co. E, 4th Mich.
H. J. Fleming Co. I, 83d Pa
R. C. Sneden, Co I, 1st Mich.
B. Cook, Co. I, 63d Penn.
J. Lamb, Co. B, 1st Penna.
A. Cook, Co. C, 11th Pa.
H. Lufkins, Co. I, 2d Me.
D. Callahan, Co. H, 9th Mass.
Lieut. J. B. Stearns, Co. K, 22d Mass.
Capt. J. McLeary. Co. H, 5th Penn. Reserves.
Maj. O. H. Reirson, 2d N. Y.
A. Luster, Co. C, 4th Rhode Island Battery.
Ser. G. Ellis, Co. G, 19th N. Y.
Lieut. J. C. Chance, Co. I, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Lieut. C. J. Woodworth, Co. H, 44th New-York.
W. S. Foster, Co. A, 13th New-York.
C. Belgrade, Co. D, 13th N. Y.
Capt. H. R. Howlett, Co. F, 30th New-York.
W. Bussett, Co. E, 4th N. J.
W. Watson, Co. H, 71st Penn.
M. W. Cavener, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
J. Craig, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cav.
M. McCarty, Co. D, 6th Penn. Cav.
J. Roach, Co. K, 5th Penn. Reserves.
C. Hubbell, Co. F, 83d Penn.
A. Keibe, Co. F, 11th Penn.
E. Logue, 61st Penn.
C. McGodale, 13th N. Y.
L. E. Vinfield, 5th Penn.
J. C. McKeinan, 81st Penn.
Lieut. J. Brown, 61st Penn.
Capt. T. Chamberlain, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves.
T. Dunbar, Co. C, 2d N. Y.
Capt. G. Truesdall, Co. H, 12th New-York.
W. Bradish, Co. C, 16th Michigan.
E. T. Barris, Co. F, 3d N. J.
P. Martin, Co. G, 2d U. S. I.
W. H. Bly, Co. C, 83d Penn.
N. J. Meily, Co. E, 7th P. R.
D. Rouge, Co. H, 22d Mass.
G. Cloutz, Co. G, 5th Penn.
C. M. Tracy, Co. C,

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

We have received a copy of the weekly Catawba *Journal*, published at Charlotte, N. C., which although of a not very recent date, furnishes some items of interest.

INSURRECTION AND TREASON.

From the Early County News.

We learn from reliable authority that FARVELL SCAGGS, WILLIAM SCAGGS and GILES SHOORS, citizens of Calhoun County, Ga., have been arrested and tried at Morgan for instigating negroes to insurrection and furnishing them with arms. It is said that they have been down on the coast, and have returned with plenty of money to buy wagons, mules, &c., and were inducing negroes to go with them, ostensibly to make salt on the coast. The negroes were furnished with superior new guns, such as are not to be found in Georgia, and also with Federal officers' caps. The negroes say that they are to go into a camp of instruction to be drilled, and that they expected to raise a large force. All this and much more has been proved against these men—and what is the sentence of the jury which tried them? "To receive a sound whipping, to be tarred all over, and then ordered to quit the State!" Can this be so? If the reported facts have been proven, they are guilty of the vilest crime which human ingenuity can devise—guilty of instigating an insurrection among the negroes, and of treason against both the State of Georgia and the Confederate States. Now, is it safe to the community to suffer such inhuman wretches, such dangerous animals to go at large? Common society forbids it. We utter our most solemn protest against it. The public safety demands that they should be placed in such a position as not to jeopardize the property and the lives of our fellow-citizens, or to afford aid and comfort to the enemy invading our territory—this must be either perpetual imprisonment or death.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

From the Catawba Journal.

The Savannah *News*, of the 20th inst., contains the notices annexed:

"By the order of Gen. MERCER, and the accompanying card of Major LOCKE, Chief Commissary, published in another column. It will be seen that the flour recently seized, by order of the former, while in transitu from this city to Macon, will be sold to families at the store of Messrs. BENHAM & BALDWIN, at $14 25 per barrel. The patriotic and praiseworthy object of the military authorities in the steps which have been adopted, to put a stop to merciless speculation in breadstuffs, and to protect our people against the evils of monopoly and extortion."

While upon this subject we regard it proper in remarking that molasses and sugar command fabulous prices in Charlotte, and it is the consequence of the conduct of a few soulless speculators who are determined to make money even at the sacrifice of blood, our liberties, institutions and honor.

The wives and daughters of thousands who are now upon the battlefield, or buried beneath the soil, are almost deprived of these necessaries in consequence of the conduct of a few of that class to whom we have referred, who are holding for higher prices.

Molasses that did not cost over sixty cents a gallon, commands $4 75. Sugar bought for from 3 to 4 cents can be sold at 30 to 40 cents, but that is not regarded a sufficient profit.

We attach no blame to our mercantile community—our grocery merchants—for they have long since disposed of their early supplies at low figures, and have recently bought at high prices, but there is a class of men who have purchased at low figures and have stored their purchases to speculate on, and they are holding for larger profits.

We hope the day is not far distant when Government officers will examine cellars in Charlotte and seize such articles as are being held for speculation, and like Gen. MERCER, of Savannah, direct its distribution among the needy, at reasonable figures. The Government ought to protect the needy families of its soldiers against the unwarrantable greed of a class of men who are doing as much if not more injury to the people of the country than has been done by the blackest-hearted Connecticut or Massachusetts Abolitionist.

We unhesitatingly advocate martial law, and the seizure and confiscation of all goods held by persons for speculative purposes, who are not engaged, legitimately, as merchants.

Search the cellars and warehouses, for in them will be found hundreds if not thousands of barrels of molasses and sugar, &c., &c., held back for heavy speculation. The people ought not to submit to such unwarrantable extortion any longer.

MR. I. F. G. MITAG writes to the *Journal*:

"The army must be supplied with breadstuffs, and as the wheat has proved a failure, amounting, perhaps, to a half, and as corn meal cannot be preserved in a proper state for wholesome food, it is necessary that we should produce something else as a substitute for wheat. Peas are a most wholesome food for the army. Let the farmers turn their attention to the cultivation of an abundance of that vegetable; they will command a good price."

Upon which the *Bulletin* remarks:

"The panic about wheat being a failure, has about played out. It is now believed that we will have an abundant crop, and as twice the usual breadth of land is in wheat, the yield will be enormous."

THE PARTISAN RANGERS.

From the Bulletin.

The Conscription law will go into operation in a few days, when all recruiting for partisans will be prohibited, orders having already been issued by the Secretary of War. You cannot have more than a few days yet to make your choice. A partisan company of Mounted Rifles is now forming in Charlotte, N. C., intended to join Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON, and only want about ten more men to enable them to go into a camp of instruction near Charlotte. If any one intending to join this partisan company will send in their names and Post-office to this office, they can secure membership and remain at home until ordered to join their camp of instruction. The recruits will be furnished with everything except horses for which they will be paid the usual hire for cavalry horses. Pay, rations and uniform same as regular cavalry, and will be paid by the Government for all property captured from the enemy.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Bank of Commerce at Newbern, now doing business at Company's Shops, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its capital stock. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern and the Bank of Washington are both doing business at Greensboro', and the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, of Washington, has been removed to Tarboro. The branch of the Bank of North Carolina of Newbern has been removed here, and does its business at the Principal Bank, we believe.

We see it stated in some of the papers that some doubt has been created in the minds of the people in regard to the value of the notes of those banks in circulation which have been compelled to leave Newbern and Washington. The public need not feel any apprehension on the subject. Their notes are as good as any, their assets having been removed to safe positions.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

From the Charleston Courier.

We conversed Monday afternoon with a gentleman just from Texas and the West, who gives us some very interesting particulars of the state of affairs on his route. He had been three weeks on the road, traveling by land most of the way, and crossing the Red River 25 miles below Vicksburgh. The latter place was then being bombarded, and numbers of the houses riddled.

At Shreveport three Yankee trading steamers with full cargoes came up to the town to trade. The parties on board exhibited counterfeit passports, and endeavored to pass themselves off as Confederates. Both of them brought between twenty and thirty thousand pairs of cotton cards, the balance of their cargo being composed of boots, shoes and other much needed articles in the South. The authorities, however, were too quick for them, and the military commander of the post seized the vessels, put the parties on board in prison, put up the goods at auction, and turned over the proceeds to the Confederate Treasury. Two steamers of a similar character being reported below at the mouth of the Ouchita River, an expedition, consisting of a detachment of 400 men, was sent off to seize these also. Our informant did not learn the result at the time he left.

From the various plantations along the river below Vicksburgh, the enemy have impressed more than two thousand negroes into service, besides taking off all the mules, wheelbarrows, spades, &c., they could lay hold off. They stated their object to be the dredging of a canal for the purpose of cutting off Vicksburgh from the Mississippi, and thus get command of the whole river, enabling them to navigate without getting under the guns of our batteries. Vicksburgh, it is than said, will be as it were four or five miles out in the country. The general impression was, that they would succeed in this nefarious scheme, by the aid of their fleets, our forces not being able to reach them.

The Yankees promised to return the negroes as soon as they had finished their canal. The people, however, have determined they shall never take Vicksburgh. The four thousand men they attempted to land were driven off with the loss of thirteen killed and a large number wounded. Had our batteries restrained their fire a little longer, it is believed the whole force could have been captured.

The enemy fired 15-inch shell at the town of Vicksburgh. These, where they struck the ground in different places, had made holes fully twelve feet deep. Our troops under VAN DORN are worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and are extremely eager for a fight. The army was very healthy, the positions around Vicksburgh being a succession of hills affording fine camping ground with excellent water. Provisions were also coming in plentifully.

The people are burning their cotton almost everywhere along the river, and far back in the country. This feeling is universal, and they do not consider it any sacrifice. One widow lady who had about eight hundred bales, had set fire to it and burned every bale. When told beforehand that there was no danger for her, she replied that she felt anxious and uneasy in having it around her. Even in Texas, every man has his cotton so stored as to be able to apply the torch when necessary. Some had their bales piled on foundations of lightwood.

The grain crop in Texas, from the Rio Grande to Red River, this year, is the largest one ever known in that State. Occasionally small patches of cotton are seen, but this is planted, for home use.

The conscription law was being fully enforced in Texas, and the Government had summoned every man between 35 and 45 to organize for the defence of the State.

An order had been extended for every family to leave Galveston, it having been determined, as in the case of Vicksburgh, to defend it to the last. This order has been complied with, except by some seven families. The parties being suspected, their homes were searched, when the stars and stripes were discovered, intended to be hung out should the Federals take the city. All those guilty of this treason were taken out immediately and hung.

Our informant tells a good joke played off by the newsboys upon Picayune BUTLER, on his landing in New-Orleans. They collected together and proceeded to the levee, where BUTLER was to land. As he stepped on shore, they shouted in chorus, "Here's your extra *Picayune*." The boys had no papers with them, and the effect produced was irresistible.

THE ADVANCE OF BUELL.

A special dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated KNOXVILLE, 4th, says:

"BUELL's forces, estimated at 30,000 strong, have all crossed the Tennessee. It is supposed that they may make a feint movement on Chattanooga to cover movements by the way of North Alabama on Rome, Ga. Foraging parties of the enemy are reported to have reached Will's Valley, above Shell Mound. The Federal forces under Gen. MORGAN still hold the Cumberland Gap. A sharp cavalry skirmish occurred at Clinch's Valley, Wednesday last. Several of the enemy are reported killed. Our loss was two wounded."

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of July 4 says:

"The enemy has retired to the position whereon he landed, now some three weeks or more. Grimball's has been entirely abandoned. Our pickets went over the place on Thursday, finding no troops, but every evidence of their having been there. Several newspapers were picked up and brought into camp; also, a farewell letter, elegantly addressed to "Secesh," stating that the climate was too unhealthy to permit a longer stay, and promising another visit. The enemy are now in force at Legare's, but it is supposed that they are also moving off. The battery of Parrot guns near Secessionville has been abandoned, and the guns removed.

It was a very simple earthwerk, thrown up with apparent haste, and by no means formidable. Their intrenchments were also very slight. Near the battery was found a painted board, with the following significant inscription: 'Six miles from Charleston, 16 June, 1862. Five minutes to hell.' Some are disposed to view this movement as the end of the Summer campaign, unless the enemy make some demonstration of an attack by sea. The defeat at Richmond, however, we are induced to believe, will postpone such a movement for a indefinite period, if not effectually check it altogether. Several transports, with troops, are reported to have been seen going northward yesterday."

THE REBEL LOSSES AT RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Granada Appeal.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

A sad and dreary day, with driving clouds and pouring rain from the East, gloom above and around us, the long, terrible battle still raging near enough for us to hear the dull, heavy thunders of the artillery mingled with the fitful soughs of the storm. It is, indeed, with a sorrowful heart that your correspondent continues his fragmentary notes of the great struggle for the Capital; for along every street the ambulances are to be seen slowly moving with the wounded, and in many a home lies some loved one killed in the fight of yesterday. Richmond is desolate, and a voice of lamentation like that heard in Rama goes up for her children. I have just seen the pinched face of a dear young friend set in the rigid lines of death, a gallant Lieutenant, not yet twenty, who fell pierced with three balls by the side of his battery—so young, so fair, so brave, so gentle, that the heart of the most insensible of his enemies must have relented at the sight of such a sacrifice. Alas, there are hundreds of such cases, and to-day every city and hamlet of the South unites its mournings with the mournings of Richmond—

"But things like this, you know, must be
In every famous victory."

Truth to say, though this city has suffered severely ever since this cursed war was begun by the brutal tyrant at Washington, and counts its losses upon many fields,—Bull Run, Manassas, Ball's Bluff, Kernstown, Roanoke Island, Donelson, Williamsburgh, the Seven Pines,—it has never so fully experienced the dire calamities of war as in the battle of last evening. The Purcell Battery, commanded by young WILLIE PEGRAM, of whom I spoke in a former letter, has been literally annihilated. On Thursday morning last it numbered 140 members—three hours ago I saw all that was left of it, hardly a dozen men, weary, and broken down with seven days' service in unintermitted fighting. The officers, with the exception of the Captain, have all been killed; the privates, to the number of 115 or 120, have been either killed or wounded; the horses lie piled up around the guns on the field; and the little remnant of the brave corps has been granted leave of absence, to gather strength and fill up its ranks. The Letcher Artillery has suffered heavily, losing one of its lieutenants, CHARLES ELLIS MUNFORD, son of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, many of its men, and nearly all of its horses. Capt. JOHN STEWART WALKER, of the light infantry, was killed while gallantly leading his command, and Col. THOS. P. AUGUST, the law partner of Gen. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War, has been severely wounded.

But I turn from these local casualties, which can have slight interest for your readers, and which I only mention to show how fearfully the defence of the capital has told upon its own citizens, to speak of the progress of the struggle which possesses a grave interest for every man and woman in the Confederacy. It was not until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that our pursuing regiment came up with the main body of the enemy near New-Market, on their retreat to the gunboats on James River. As usual, they made their stand in a wood, beyond an open space eight hundred yards wide, which their batteries could command. The attacking force, which consisted of portions of MAGRUDER's, LONGSTREET's and A. P. HILL's Divisions, resolutely advanced across the cleared ground, under a withering fire, and entering the thicket, were driven back with considerable slaughter. Quickly forming, they made a second onset, and were a second time repulsed. With indomitable pluck, a third attack was made, but was met with such obstinate resistance, that a third time the gallant fellows were compelled to retire across the open field, now greatly incumbered with the fallen bodies of their comrades, and all slippery with blood.

It was, indeed, an awful conflict, and for a time it seemed that a serious check had been sustained by our hitherto victorious troops. But, receiving reinforcements, they rushed forward to a fourth attack, and drove the enemy from their position, taking twelve pieces of artillery. This happened about dusk. A change in the wind in the afternoon brought the sound of the cannonade very distinctly to our ears, while nearly at the same time a rapid fire was opened by the Yankee gunboats, which shelled the shores for an hour or two, and caused some doubt as to the exact direction in which the battle was going on. I have been able to gather no further particulars of the troops engaged on our side, than that the heaviest fighting was done by the Brigades of THOMAS, COBB and WRIGHT, of Georgia; KERSHAW of South Carolina, and PICKETT.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is slowly recovering from his wound, and has gone to the Amelia Springs for the benefit of the pure country air.

JOHN M. DANIEL, of the *Examiner*, who, acting aid to Gen. D. H. Hill, was wounded on Friday evening last so severely that it was thought his arm would have to be amputated, is greatly improved. DIXIE.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Among the captured vehicles observed on our streets last Saturday, was a traveling dispensary—that is, a carriage in the form of an ambulance, containing a large medicine chest, with drawers, table for compounding prescriptions, and every convenience for administering to the sick and wounded in the camp or field. A long train of pontoon carriages, from which the boats had been removed, were abandoned by the Yankees, and have since been brought in. The mortality in the enemy's hospital at Savage's farm, is very heavy. In burying their dead the Yankees dig trenches thirty feet long and about eighteen inches deep, in the lot surrounding the dwelling, and there deposit the corpses, each wrapped in a blanket, and with no coffin. Mr. SAVAGE's estate has already been desolated by the enemy, and this vast cemetery, in the very shadow of this house, will by no means increase its attractions.

Among the citizens who have been sent by the Yankees down below as prisoners are Dr. VEST, MILES AMBLER, (formerly of Richmond,) and the two Messrs. FISHER. These gentlemen were all "disloyal" to the flag.

The lines of telegraph extending to the different Federal camps, some of which still remain, display much ingenuity of construction. Several coils of telegraph wire, left behind on the retreat, were to have been used probably in continuing the line of communication to the "rebel" Capital.

"Ora," the correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Herald*, says that Hon. Mr. WICKLIFFE, the Union M. C. of Kentucky, has been totally deserted by his family relatives. One of his sons, Col. WICKLIFFE, commands the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, in the Confederate army; another son, Bob. WICKLIFFE, Ex-Gov. of Louisiana, with his two nephews, also joined our standard. Another one, Col. CHAS. WICKLIFFE, who was killed at Shiloh in one of the most gallant charges of that battle, and whose conspicuous heroism and bravery have never yet been done justice to—the Capt. NAT. WICKLIFFE, who was aid to the lamented Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSON, and who is still in the service. Even the wife of this poor, demented old man has declared that she could not side with him, and she would never again cross the Ohio; and both of his daughters, Mrs. Judge MERRICK, formerly of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Senator YULEE, of Florida, have also left him alone in his shame.

Verily, "the way of the traitor is hard." Deserted by wife, children and friends, what does he care to live? He should select his own rope, his own gallows, and the "minute" of his escape from the world's scorn.

The *Rockingham* (VA.) *Register* says: "Our farmers are now very busy in securing their harvests of hay and wheat—more busy than usual, in consequence of the scarcity of hands and the difficulty of their procurement. The harvest is a very fine one—much heavier and finer than usual. It cheers the heart to see our farmers gathering the crop which the Yankees hoped and expected to reap. The yellow fields look like seas of gold, as they wave in the sunlight. If we have to continue to fight on for the priceless boon of our independence, *the grain crops of the Valley of Virginia will be sufficient, without an accident, to feed an army for twelve months.*"

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that, "from the most accurate estimate that can be made from the returns of the Probate Judges and Sheriffs of the Counties, Alabama has sent to the war, from first to last, about sixty-five thousand men, out of a voting population of some eighty-five thousand. Of these the State has armed nineteen thousand, and equipped eight thousand. Alabama also turned over to the Confederacy twenty-one thousand of arms, captured by her own troops from Mount Vernon Arsenal."

Heavens! exclaims the Mobile *Advertiser*, what a battle-cry was that with which the First Louisiana began this great fight before Richmond—"Remember Orleans, boys, and BUTLER, the beast!" The memory of BUTLER cost many a Hessian his life on that long field of rout and slaughter.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, of the 9th inst., learns that reliable information has been received there that on Monday, as two of the gunboats of the enemy were ascending the Santee, they were attacked by some of our troops stationed there as a guard. One of them, getting aground on a sand-bar, was captured by our men. It is reported that 100 Yankees were killed and wounded in this affair. The object of the boats, it is presumed, was to destroy the Northeastern Railroad bridges.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE REBELS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CORINTH, Friday, July 11, 1862.

Intelligence from Central Mississippi, received here during the last forty-eight hours, confirms the previous reports of the concentration of a powerful rebel force at Vicksburgh. VAN DORN's and BRECKINRIDGE's divisions, together about twenty thousand strong, have been sent to the defence of that city. The other divisions of BRAGG's army—that lately commanded by himself and Gen. POLK—are reported to have fallen back from the vicinity of Tupello Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to the junction of the latter with the road running eastward from Vicksburgh. The force that evacuated Fort Pillow, and was until lately at Grenada, is also said to have gone southward. It is difficult to perceive what these movements mean. Probably they are made to guard against a Federal demonstration to the rear by forces expected to be sent down the Mississippi by Gen. GRANT.

The reported appearance of HARDEE's Division in Northern Alabama, seems to have some foundation in fact. It is now believed here that it is intended for the reinforcement of the body concentrated at Chattanooga for the defence of that place. At all events, it may be considered certain that Gen. BUELL will not be able to occupy Chattanooga without overcoming the resistance of a considerable body of the enemy. That town is altogether too important a point, opening, as its possession will, both Georgia and North Carolina to invasion, and render the abandonment of the rebel armories and foundries at Rome necessary, to warrant its bloodless surrender.

The impossibility of preventing illegitimate intercourse between this part of the South and central Mississippi, owing to the extension of our lines, made it very probable that the rebel generals were thoroughly posted as to the disposition of our troops and the weakness of our front arising from their scattering along the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio railroads. How well outsiders are informed in this respect, and how well they know how to appreciate the advantages the discentration of our forces gives them, appears, from the following paragraph from a correspondence in a late number of the Memphis-Grenada *Appeal*:

"GEN. WALLACE's Division of Gen. HALLECK's army, which is now at Memphis, is said to consist of thirteen regiments, or say about 5,000 effective men. I learn that SHERMAN is at Grand Junction, with a column of about 25,000 men. The enemy is also represented to have stationed a force of 1,000 at Bolivar, as many at Jackson, and the same number at Somerville, in West Tennessee. *Thus we see the late army of Halleck scattered and weakened by reason of the so-called conquest of Tennessee, and our prospect for successfully destroying the enemy in the next campaign in the West, becomes brighter.*"

Since the evacuation of Corinth a good deal has been said and written about the demoralization of the rebel army and the prevalence of a disposition of the rank and file, especially among the new levies, to straggle off to their several homes. Knowing that some of the official statements on our side upon this subject are wholesome exaggerations, I have been inclined to receive reports in this regard with many grains of allowance. The following order, however, circulated in handbills throughout Mississippi, one of which has found its way here, shows, however, that after all the "rush to arms" in the invaded State is not by far as enthusiastic as the leaders of the rebellion desire us to believe:

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,
GRENADA, Miss., June 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—I. In conformity with instructions from Headquarters, Department of the West, to commanding officers of all posts, depôts and stations, surgeons in charge of all hospitals, and the Provost-Marshals at all points throughout the Department, will take immediate measures to arrest stragglers from the army, and collect them in sufficient numbers to forward them, under commissioned officers, to their respective commands.

II. All convalescents will be forwarded from hospitals, stations in neighborhoods under charge of a medical officer and non-commissioned officer to their respective regiments at the headquarters of the Department of the West in the field.

III. All commanders and Provost Marshals will send proper scouting parties throughout their respective districts to arrest and collect stragglers from the army and convalescents, and forward them, under proper guards, to their respective corps with the army.

IV. The civil authorities and magistrates and all patriotic citizens of every community in the States of Mississippi and Alabama are respectfully and urgently requested to aid in the enforcement of these orders, and in requiring that all enrolled men be made to report at once to the commanding officer of the nearest post or station to be forwarded to the army.

V. To enforce these orders and supervise the movements of men to the army under them, commanding officers and Provost Marshals will require such small forces as may be necessary to guard the passenger and freight trains, and examine the passports of individual passengers on all routes, in communication with the army.

VI. These orders, in conjunction with general orders No. 2, of the 29th May, emanating from these headquarters, as well as the circular of the 27th of May, issued by the Chief Surgeon, and all other orders issued having in view the return of enrolled men to the army, will be promptly and strictly observed, and measures taken for their enforcement.

By order of Brig.-Gen. RUGGLES, Com'g Dep't.
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A. A. A. G.

Several rebel surgeons, released unconditionally from Camp Douglas, near Chicago, passed through here yesterday on their way South.

The whole of Gen. MITCHEL's division reached this point yesterday, and is now encamped a few miles to the south. It will be attached to the army of the Mississippi.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN ARKANSAS.

Col. FITCH, who was in command of the expedition which captured the rebel batteries below St. Charles on June 23, issued the following proclamation:

To the Inhabitants of Monroe County, Arkansas:

Guerrilla bands, raised in your vicinity, have fired from the woods upon the United States boats and transports in White River. This mode of warfare is that of savages. It is in your power to prevent it in your vicinity. You will therefore, if it is repeated, be held responsible in person and property. Upon a renewal of such attacks, an expedition will be sent against you to seize and destroy your personal property.

It is our wish that no occasion for such a course will arise, but that every man shall remain at home, in pursuit of his peaceful avocations, in which he will not be molested unless a continuance of such barbarous guerrilla warfare renders vigorous measures on our part necessary.

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel Commanding United States forces.

To which Gen. HINDMAN responded as follows:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 25, 1862.

COLONEL.—A copy of your proclamation of the 23d inst., addressed to the citizens of Monroe County, has come into my hands. I have the honor to inclose you a copy of an order recently issued by me, authorizing the formation of companies to operate at will, in the absence of specific instructions, against the forces of the United States Government, and accepting all such into the service and pay of the Confederate States. They are recognized by me, as the commander of this department, as Confederate troops, and I assert as indisputable the right to dispose and use those troops along the banks of the White River, or wherever else I may deem proper, even should it prove annoying to you or your operations.

I have thought it but just that I should furnish you with a copy of my order that you may act advisedly; and I respectfully forewarn you that, should your threat be executed against any citizen of this district, I shall retaliate, man for man, upon the Federal officers and soldiers who now are, and hereafter may be, in my custody as prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectively, your obedient servant, T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. G. N. FITCH, commanding United States forces at St. Charles.

The following is the general order referred to in the above dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—1. For the more effectual annoyance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods, all citizens of this district, *who are not subject to conscription*, are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men or infantry, as they prefer, arming and equipping themselves, and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

II. When as many as ten men come together for this purpose, they may organize by electing a Captain, one Sergeant and one Corporal, *and will at once commence operations against the enemy*,* without waiting, for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains, and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law, it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to these headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage for the time actually in the field, as established by the affidavits of their Captains.

III. These companies will be governed, in all respects, by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for the good order, conduct, and efficiency of their men, and will report to these headquarters from time to time.

By command of Major-Gen. HINDMAN.
H. C. NEWTON, A. A. G.

* These italics are in the original.

The following is Col. FITCH's reply to HINDMAN's letter:

HEADQUARTER'S UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. CHARLES, Ark., June 28, 1862.

Major-Gen. T. C. Hindman, Commanding C. S. Forces at Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: Yours of the 25th inst. was placed in my hands, under a flag of truce, this P. M., together with a copy of your General Order No. 17, dated 17th inst. You advise me that you have been placed in possession of a copy of my proclamation of the 23d inst., to the citizens of Monroe County, Arkansas, notifying them that they will be held responsible in person and property for any injury that themselves, or those raised in their midst might thereafter inflict, in the name or under the guise of that savage warfare, outlawed by the civilized world, known as guerrilla warfare.

You will permit me to suggest that your objections to my proclamation came with ill-grace from you, when accompanied with your own order above referred to, which order is but an encouragement to rapine and murder upon the part of those in this State, if there be such, so lost to all sense of honor as to avail themselves of your permission to commit such depredations. You must be aware that your captains of tens will soon become little else than highway banditti, more terrible to citizens of your own State than to soldiers and sailors of the United States. It was doubtless in pursuance of the policy indicated in your order that your troops who defended this place on the 17th fired upon a part of the crew of the *Mound City*, who were scalded by an accident to the machinery of that boat, while helpless in the river, into which they had sprung to relieve their tortures. It is believed that no troops of a civilized country would have dared to adopt such a course without being assured of their being sustained by their commanding officer, especially after the world knew that, when a similar accident happened to a Confederate gunboat, during the late naval engagement before Memphis, the United States soldiers and sailors had risked their lives to rescue those from the Mississippi, who, from the same cause, had sought relief by jumping overboard.

Your threat will not deter me from executing to the letter of my proclamation in every case in which my judgment dictates its propriety or necessity.

Very respectfully,
G. N. FITCH, Colonel Commanding.

BEAUREGARD'S FALSIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY GEN. GRANGER.

The following is the statement made by Gen. GRANGER, which the telegraph referred to a few days since:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, July 4, 1862.

I have read with mingled feelings of surprise and regret a communication signed by G. T. BEAUREGARD, addressed to the Mobile *News* of the 19th ultimo—surprise, that facts so patent and so easily susceptible of proof, should be denied by him; and regret, that so weak, wicked and unholy a cause as is this cursed rebellion, should have rendered utterly false and unscrupulous a man whom, for fifteen years, I have always associated with all that was chivalric, high-minded and honorable.

The pursuit from Corinth I led with one brigade of my cavalry and a battery, leaving Farmington at noon on the 30th day of May. On the evening of the same day I came upon the rear guard of the enemy, whom I found strongly posted in the bottom of Tuscumbia Creek, eight miles south of Corinth. The next day this rear guard was driven out, and on Sunday, the 1st June, the pursuit recommenced. We passed Rienzi only two hours behind the retreating army, and found the bridges between Rienzi and Booneville so recently fired that the timbers were nearly all saved. My advanced guard came up with the enemy late in the afternoon of the 1st June, about four miles from Booneville, and chased them within one mile of the town, when it was halted by my order, on account of the lateness of the hour. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d June I entered Booneville, and during all of that day my cavalry was constantly skirmishing with the enemy on every road leading southward and westward from Booneville to Twenty-mile Creek.

On the next day I made a reconnoissance in force toward Baldwin, driving the enemy across Twenty-mile Creek; and on the 4th another reconnoissance was made by Col. ELLIOTT, *viâ* Blacklands, with similar results. On the 10th, Baldwin and Guntown were occupied by my troops, which was as far as the pursuit has been carried.

Booneville is twenty-four miles by the railroad from Corinth, and Twenty-mile Creek is seven miles further. By the highway the distance from Corinth to Twenty-mile Creek is reckoned by the inhabitants at thirty-nine miles.

The facts of the "farmer's story" are these: I met at Gienzi, on Sunday, the 1st of June, the citizen whose house BEAUREGARD occupied while there, and his statement to me was that BEAUREGARD was much excited and utterly surprised at the explosion of the ordnance in the burning cars, fired by Col. ELLIOTT at Booneville; that he pronounced it to be at Corinth, and that he violently swore at a report that reached him that the explosions were at Booneville; that he sent all over town to ascertain the author of the rumor, and while engaged in this search a messenger arrived direct from Booneville, confirming the report that "the Yankees were there." Whereat, BEAUREGARD altered his route and galloped away immediately, taking the roundabout way of Blackland to Baldwin. This statement was made in the presence of several officers, and was entirely voluntary and unasked for.

Col. ELLIOTT arrived at Booneville on the 30th of May, at 2 o'clock A. M. He remained secreted in the woods east of the railroad until daylight, when he moved down upon the town, and was met by a body of about two hundred rebel cavalry, who incontinently fled at a volley from Capt. CAMPBELL's Second Michigan revolving rifles. This was the only resistance Col. ELLIOTT encountered. He found in the town about eight hundred well soldiers and two thousand sick and convalescent; but none were inclined to oppose him. On the contrary, at least five hundred wished to go back with him as prisoners, but it was impossible for him to take them.

The two thousand sick and convalescent found by Col. ELLIOTT were in the most shocking condition. The living and putrid dead were lying side by side together, festering in the sun, on platforms, on the track and on the ground, just where they had been driven off the cars by their inhuman and savage comrades. No surgeon, no nurses were attending them. They had had no water or food for one or two days, and a more horrible scene could scarcely be imagined.

Col. ELLIOTT set his own men to removing them to places of safety, and they were all so removed before he set fire to the depôt and cars, as can be proved by hundreds.

Gen. BEAUREGARD states that the burning of two or more cars is not enough to make him frantic. The exact number of the cars destroyed by Col. ELLIOTT is as follows:

Five cars loaded with small arms.
Five cars loaded with loose ammunition.
Five cars loaded with fixed ammunition.
Six cars loaded with officers' baggage.
Five cars loaded with clothing, subsistence stores, harness, saddles, &c.

Making a total of twenty-six cars, besides three pieces of artillery and one locomotive.

This of course does not include the depôt and platform, which were filled with provisions and stores of every description.

The nine men of Col. ELLIOTT's command taken prisoners were a party who had taken a hand-car, and gone up the track a mile or two to destroy a water tank. It is presumed they were surprised by some skulkers who were afraid to approach Booneville while Col. ELLIOTT was there.

The charge of burning up five sick men in the depôt and handing down Col. ELLIOTT's name to infamy, I must confess is only in character with Gen. BEAUREGARD's previous statements. He knows better. He knows it is false. The rebellion in which he is a prominent leader must have imbued him with more credulity than reason; a spirit of malicious exaggeration has taken the place of truth. To convict himself of inhumanity, treachery and deception in almost every word, act and deed, he has only to take the combined and concurrent testimony of thousands of his own subalterns and men, especially those who have fallen into our hands as prisoners, and the large numbers who have deserted his sinking cause.

G. GRANGER, Brigadier-General.

GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

HUNTSVILLE, July 8.

Troops continue to pour eastward, regiment after regiment, division after division, almost without cessation. East Tennessee may now begin to look with some hope for relief from the vandal operations of the Secessionists. At Chattanooga it is thought there is assembled something of a rebel force, but it is extremely doubtful whether they will make any show of a fight on the approach of the Union hosts now *en route* for that region. MITCHEL, McCOOK, NELSON, CRITTENDEN, and other commanders, are turning their course from Northern Mississippi, and passing through Northern Alabama and Georgia, and making preparations to circumvent the oppressors of the Unionists of the Cumberland Valley with a view to their condign punishment.

The only difficulty at all experienced is in the way of supplies, the lines of railway having been destroyed to an extent that it requires weeks of labor, in many cases, to put them in running order. Yet they get along as best they can, and continue to make some advance every day. A railroad intersecting the Chattanooga road, not far from that place, is almost completed, when supplies can come forward with more rapidity.

After having witnessed the devastation committed upon the railroads by the rebels, I have come to the conclusion that it would be no more than justice, after a reconstruction of the Union, that the National forces should, as a last duty, destroy all the repairs they have put upon them, and leave them to be again put in order by those who first thought proper to apply the torch to them. It is enough to bring the blush of shame to any one living in this enlightened age to witness such wanton and childish destruction.

I this morning conversed with Judge GEORGE W. LANE, a resident of Huntsville, who is a Union man of the most enduring stripe. From the time of the secession of the State he has kept the "old flag" flying from his house-top, in defiance of the threats of the Secessionists to tear it down. He warned them that the person who undertook the task must be a bold man, and that in the accomplishment of his task he must look well to his safety. He is a man of influence, yet passing through the fiery ordeal of those troubled months tried him as though he passed through a burning furnace. He came through safely at last, and when Gen. MITCHEL suddenly entered the town to the great wonder of the inhabitants, he found that old flag still waving, as if in welcome to his men. He requested that it be presented him as a memento, and he still has it in his possession.

The Judge is a valuable man to our forces in this vicinity, from his extensive acquaintance and consequent knowledge as to the opinions entertained by the citizens here who wish to obtain favors from the officers having charge of the post.

The railroad train running from Huntsville eastward, having, as I have said, been fired upon on divers occasions, a guard is now sent with them to keep a sharp lookout for the bushwhackers. A revolving piece of artillery has been placed in front of the locomotive, which, arranged by an ingenious plan of Gen. MITCHEL, would prove a very effective means of defence, even against an organized force who might endeavor to stop the progress of the train.

The regiments stationed in this immediate vicinity, with a probability of remaining here for some time to come are the Tenth Ohio, Col. LYTLE; Third Ohio, Col. BEATTY; Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Col. KENNETT, and LOOMIS' Battery. It is probable that these troops will be kept here, as it will certainly be necessary to guard so important a point against intrusion by the enemy.

The forces gone ahead, it is thought, will not progress for a few weeks, beyond the vicinity of the Chattanooga, and will perform the duties more of an army of occupation for the present, and until the fate of Richmond shall have been decided. Every eye is turned in that direction, and all await the issue with considerable impatience.

Gen. BUELL has his headquarters at this point, and will very likely continue to date his orders from Huntsville, so long as we are in suspense as to a prolongation of the war beyond that period which shall announce the fall of the Confederate capital.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Under the date of July 10, the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Vicksburgh:

"To-day we hear from reliable authority that all of Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet will leave the lower side of the peninsula to-morrow for New-Orleans, the steamers of that fleet, it is said, are to tow the mortar-schooners to the mouth of the river and then return to this place to resume the siege, except flagship *Octorara*, which goes to Fortress Monroe. The destination of the mortar-schooners is not known, some say Mobile, and some say Charleston. But before this will be printed, and so give aid and comfort to the enemy by telling their destination, it will doubtless have been decided by their arrival at the scene of action.

The canal is not completed yet, it has been made deeper than the original design, and may require second deepening before a current will run through it. Six hundred negroes from the neighboring plantations, besides a portion of the troops of Gen. WILLIAMS' command, are at work upon it, but contrabands are not famous for doing a great deal of labor in a short space of time, and the work progresses slowly.

For a week past, a large detail from Gen. WILLIAMS' force has been stationed in the woods on the East shore, just below the rebel batteries, to prevent another attempt on the part of the rebels to board the mortar schooners and ste

HON. JOHN BELL,

Knoxville *Register* learns from a reliable source that Mr. Bell left Huntsville on the 26th of May, that he went from Huntsville across the Tennessee River at Whitesburgh, on a mission to JOHN BELL, who was sojourning at Blount Springs, Ala., to induce him to return to Nashville; that it was said in Huntsville that Mrs. BELL had written to Gen. MITCHEL, requesting him to give her husband a safe passport; that MITCHEL consented to do so, and NICH. DAVIS was the bearer of a message to JOHN BELL from Johnson, communicating the wishes of Mrs. BELL, and promising Mr. BELL protection. DAVIS returned, but Mr. BELL did not accompany him. As Mr. BELL's name has never been announced, the inference is that he refused to accept the invitation to return to the South under Federal protection, and that he has finally obtained a safe conduct under Confederate authority. As a recent date he was still at Blount Springs.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. KEYES.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS, June 13, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. S. Williams, Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: The following is my report of the operations of the Fourth Corps in the battle of the 31st May and 1st June:

The Fourth Corps, being in the advance, crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, the 23d of May, and encamped two miles beyond. Two days later I received orders to advance on the Williamsburgh road, and take up and fortify the nearest strong position to a fork of roads called the Seven Pines. The camp I selected, and which was the next day approved by Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, stretches across the Williamsburgh road between Bottom's Bridge and Seven Pines, and is distant about a mile from the latter. I caused that camp to be fortified with rifle-pits and breastworks extending to the left about 800 yards, and terminating in a crotchet to the rear. Similar works, about 300 yards further in advance, were constructed on the right, extending toward the Richmond and West Point Railroad.

Having been ordered by Gen. MCCLELLAN to hold the Seven Pines strongly, I designed to throw forward to that neighborhood two brigades of CASEY'S Division, and to establish my picket line considerably in advance, and far to the right.

The lines described above are those upon which the main body of the troops engaged near the Seven Pines spent the night of the 31st, after the battle.

Examinations having been made by several engineers, I was ordered on the 28th of May to advance CASEY'S Division to a point indicated by a large woodpile and two houses, about three-fourths of a mile beyond the Seven Pines, (but which, in fact, is only half a mile,) and to establish COUCH'S Division at the Seven Pines.

Accordingly, CASEY'S Division bivouacked on the right and left of the Williamsburgh road and woodpile, and COUCH established his Division at the Seven Pines, and along the Nine-mile road. Both Divisions set to work with the few intrenching tools at hand to slash the forests and to dig a few rifle-pits. CASEY erected a small pentangular redoubt, and placed within it six pieces of artillery.

The country is mostly wooded, and greatly intersected with marshes. The Nine-mile road, branching to the right from the Seven Pines, slants forward, and at the distance of a mile crosses the railroad at Fair Oaks. A mile beyond it reaches an open field, where the enemy was seen in line of battle on the 29th and 30th days of May.

CASEY'S pickets were only about 1,000 yards in advance of his line of battle, and I decided, after a personal inspection with him, that they could go no further, as they were stopped by the enemy in force, on the opposite side of an opening at that point. I pushed forward the pickets on the railroad a trifle, and they had been extended by Gen. NAGLEE to the open field where the enemy was seen in line of battle, and thence to the right bank of the Chickahominy. After a thorough examination of my whole position, I discovered that, on the 30th of May, the enemy were, in greater or less force, closed upon the whole circumference of a semi-circle, described from my headquarters, near Seven Pines, with a radius of two miles.

A considerable space about the fork of the road at Seven Pines was open, cultivated ground, and there was a clear space a short distance in front of CASEY'S redoubt at the woodpile. Between the two openings we found a curtain of trees, which were cut down to form an abattis. That line of abattis was continued on a curve to the right and rear, and across the Nine-mile road.

When the battle commenced, CASEY'S Division was in front of the abattis, NAGLEE'S Brigade on the right, having two regiments beyond the railroad, PALMER'S Brigade on the left, and WESSELL'S Brigade in the centre.

COUCH'S Division was on the right and left of the Williamsburgh road, near the forks, and along the Nine-mile road. PECK'S Brigade was on the left, DEVEN'S Brigade in the sentre and ABERCROMBIE'S on the right, having two regiments and BRADY'S Battery across the railroad near Fair Oaks, thus forming two lines of battle.

Col. GREGG, with the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was in the action, but owing to the nature of the ground could not be much employed. A part of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry was with me as an escort. Lieut. GRANGER acted as my aid, and several private soldiers of that regiment followed me throughout the day.

Through all the night of the 30th of May there was raging a storm, the like of which I cannot remember. Torrents of rain drenched the earth. The thunderbolts rolled and fell without intermission, and the heavens flashed with a perpetual blaze of lightning. From their beds of mud and the peltings of this storm, the Fourth Corps rose to fight the battle of the 31st of May, 1862.

At about 10 o'clock A. M., it was announced to me that an Aid-de-Camp of Major-Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, C. S. A., had been captured by our pickets on the edge of the field referred to above, beyond Fair Oaks Station. While speaking with the young gentleman, at the moment of sending him away, a couple of shots, fired in front of CASEY'S headquarters, produced in him a very evident emotion. I was perplexed because, having seen the enemy in force on the right, where the side was captured, I supposed his chief must be there. Furthermore, the country was more open in that direction, and the road in front of CASEY'S position was bad for artillery. I concluded, therefore, in spite of the shots, that if attacked that day, the attack would come from the right.

Having sent orders for the troops to be under arms precisely at 11 o'clock A. M., I mounted my horse and rode along the Nine-mile road to Fair Oaks Station. On my way I met Col. BAILEY, Chief of Artillery of CASEY'S Division, and directed him to proceed and prepare his artillery for action. Finding nothing unusual at Fair Oaks, I gave some orders to the troops there, and returned quickly to Seven Pines. The firing was becoming brisk, but there was yet no certainty of a great attack.

As a precaution, to support CASEY'S left flank, I ordered Gen. COUCH to advance PECK'S Brigade in that direction. This was promptly done, and the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Col. MCCARTER, was advanced considerably beyond the balance of that brigade.

At about 12½ P.M. it became suddenly apparent that the attack was real, and in great force. All my corps was under arms and in position. I sent immediately to Gen. HEINTZELMAN for reinforcements, and requested him to order one brigade up the railroad. My messenger was unaccountably delayed, and my dispatch appears not to have reached its destination until much later than it should have done. Gen. HEINTZELMAN arrived on the field at about 3 P.M., and the two brigades of his corps, BERRY'S and JAMESON'S, of KEARNEY'S Division, which took part in the battle of the 31st, arrived successively; but the exact times of their arrival in the presence of the enemy I am unable to fix with certainty, and in this report I am not always able to fix times with exactness; but they are nearly exact.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

CASEY'S Division, holding the first line, was first seriously attacked at about 12½ P. M. The One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, sent forward to support the pickets, broke shortly, and retreated, joined by a great many sick. The numbers as they passed down the road as stragglers conveyed an exaggerated idea of surprise and defeat. There was no surprise, however. All the effective men of that division were under arms, and all the batteries were in position, with their horses harnessed, (except some belonging to the guns in the redoubt,) and ready to fight as soon as the enemy's forces came in view. Their numbers were vastly disproportionate to the mighty host which assailed them in front and on both flanks.

As remarked above, the picket line being only about a thousand yards in advance of the line of battle, and the country covered with forests, the Confederates arriving fresh and confident, formed their lines and masses under the shelter of woods, and burst upon us with great suddenness, and had not our regiments been under arms, they would have swept through our lines and routed us completely. As it was, however, CASEY'S Division held its line of battle for more than three hours, and the execution done upon the enemy was shown by the number of rebel dead left upon the field after the enemy had held possession of that part of it for upward of twenty-four hours. During that time, it is understood, all the means of transport available in Richmond were employed to carry away their dead and wounded. The enemy advancing, as they frequently did, in masses, received the shot and shell of our artillery like veterans, closing up the gaps, and moving steadily on to the assault.

From my position in the front of the second line I could see all the movements of the enemy, but was not always able to discover his numbers, which were more or less concealed by the trees, nor could I accurately define the movements of our regiments and our batteries.

For the details of the conflict with CASEY'S line I must refer to his report, and to the reports of Brig.-Gens. NAGLEE, PALMER and WESSELLS, whose activity I had many opportunities to witness. When applied to for them, I sent reinforcements to sustain CASEY'S line until the numbers were so much reduced in the second line that no more could be spared. I then refused, though applied to for further aid.

I shall now proceed to describe the operations of the second line, which received my uninterrupted attention, composed principally of

COUCH'S DIVISION—SECOND LINE.

As the pressure on CASEY'S position became greater, he applied to me for reinforcements. I continued to send them as long as I had troops to spare. Col. MCCARTER, with the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, PECK'S Brigade, engaged the enemy on the left, and maintained his ground above two hours, until overwhelming numbers forced him to retire, which he did in good order.

At about 2 o'clock P. M., I ordered the Fifty-fifth New-York, (Col. DE TROBRIAND, absent, sick,) now in command of Lieut.-Col. THOUROT, to "save the guns," meaning some of CASEY'S. The regiment moved up the Williamsburgh road at double-quick, conducted by Gen. NAGLEE, where it beat off the enemy on the point of seizing some guns, and held its position more than an hour. At the end of that time, its ammunition being exhausted, it fell back through the abattis, and after receiving more cartridges, the regiment again did good service. It lost in the battle nearly one-fourth its numbers, killed and wounded.

At a little past 2 o'clock I ordered NEILL'S Twenty-third and RIPPEY'S Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiments to move to the support of CASEY'S right. NEILL attacked the enemy twice with great gallantry. In the first attack the enemy were driven back. In the second attack, and under the immediate command of Gen. COUCH, these two regiments assailed a vastly superior force of the enemy and fought with extraordinary bravery, though compelled at last to retire, they brought in 35 prisoners. Both regiments were badly cut up. Col. RIPPEY, of the Sixty-first, and his Adjutant, were killed; the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major were wounded and are missing. The casualties in the Sixty-first amount to 263, and are heavier than in any other regiment in CHURCH'S Division. After this attack, the Twenty-third took part in the hard fighting which closed the day near the Seven Pines. The Sixty-first withdrew in detachments, some of which came again into action near my headquarters.

Almost immediately after ordering the Twenty-third and Sixty-first to support the right, and as soon as they could be reached, I sent the Seventh Massachusetts, Col. RUSSELL, and the Sixty-second New-York, Col. RIKER, to reinforce them. The overpowering advance of the enemy obliged these regiments to proceed to Fair Oaks, where they fought under the immediate orders of Gens. COUCH and ABERCROMBIE. There they joined the First United States Chasseurs, Col. COCHRANE, previously ordered to that point, and the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. WILLIAMS, on duty there when the action commenced.

The losses in the Fifty-second were not so great as in some of the other regiments. Its conduct was good, and its Colonel, LAFAYETTE RIKER, whose signal bravery was remarked, met a glorious death while attacking the enemy at the head of his regiment.

The First United States Chasseurs, Col. COCHRANE, fought bravely. By that regiment an enemy's standard-bearer was shot down, and the battle-flags of the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment captured.

For further particulars of the conduct of the Sixty-second New-York and the First United States Chasseurs, as well as for the account of those two excellent regiments, the Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Cols. RUSSELL and WILLIAMS, I refer to the reports of Gens. COUCH and ABERCROMBIE. Those regiments, as well as BRADY'S Battery, First Pennsylvania Artillery, (which is highly praised,) were led from my personal observation during most of the action. They acted in concert with the Second Corps, by the opportune arrival of which at Fair Oaks, in the afternoon, under the brave Gen. E. V. SUMNER, the Confederates were brought to a sudden stand in that quarter. They were also present in the action of the following day, near Fair Oaks, where, under the same commander, the victory which had been hardly contested the day before was fully completed by our troops.

At the time when the enemy was concentrating troops from the right, left and front upon the redoubt and other works in front of CASEY'S headquarters, and near the Williamsburgh road, the danger became imminent that he would overcome the resistance there, and advance down the road and through the abattis. In anticipation of such an event, I called FLOOD'S and MCCARTHY'S Batteries, of COUCH'S Division, to form in and on the right and left of the junction of the Williamsburgh and Nine-mile roads; placed infantry in all the rifle-pits on the right and left, pushing some up also to the abattis, and, collecting a large number of stragglers, posted them in the woods on the left. Scarcely had these dispositions been completed, when the enemy, directly in front, driven by the attack of a portion of KEARNEY'S Division on their right, and by our fire upon their front, moved off to join the masses which were pressing upon my right.

To make head against the enemy approaching in that direction, it was found necessary to effect an almost perpendicular change of front of troops on the right of the Williamsburgh Road. By the energetic assistance of Gens. DEVENS and NAGLEE, Col. ADAMS, First Long Island, and Capts. WALSH and QUACKENBUSH, of the Thirty-sixth New-York, (whose efforts I particularly noticed,) I was enabled to form a line along the edge of the woods, which stretched nearly down to the swamp, about eight hundred yards from the fork, and along the rear to the nine-mile road. I threw back the right crochet-wise, and, on its left, Capt. MILLER, First Pennsylvania Artillery, COUCH'S Division, trained his guns so as to contest the advance of the enemy. I directed Gen. NAGLEE to ride along the line to encourage the men and keep them at work. This line long resisted the further progress of the enemy with the greatest firmness and gallantry, but by pressing it very closely with overwhelming numbers —probably ten to one—they were enabled, finally, to force it to fall back so far upon the left and center as to form a new line in rear. Shortly after this attack, I saw Gen. DEVENS leave the field wounded; there was then no general officer left in sight belonging to COUCH'S Division.

Seeing the torrent of enemies continually advancing, I hastened across to the left, beyond the fork, to bring forward reinforcements. Brig.-Gen. PECK, at the head of the One Hundred and Second and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiments, Cols. ROWLEY and MCCARTER, was ordered, with the concurrence of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, to advance across the open space and attack the enemy, now coming forward in great numbers. These regiments passed through a shower of balls, and formed in a line having an oblique direction to the Nine-mile road. They held their ground for more than half an hour, doing great execution. PECK'S and MCCARTER'S horses were shot under them. After contending against enormous odds, those two regiments were forced to give way, PECK and the One Hundred and Second crossing the Williamsburgh road to the wood, and MCCARTER and the bulk of the Ninety-third passing to the right, where they took post in the last line of battle, formed mostly after 6 o'clock P. M. During the time last noticed, MILLER'S Battery, having taken up a new position, did first-rate service.

As soon as PECK had moved forward I hastened to the Tenth Massachusetts, Col. BRIGGS, (which regiment I had myself once before moved,) now in the rifle-pits on the left of the Williamsburgh Road, and ordered them to follow me across the field. Col. BRIGGS led them on in gallant style, moving quickly over an open space of seven or eight hundred yards, under a scorching fire, and forming his men with perfect regularity toward the last of the line last above referred to. The position thus occupied was a most favorable one, being a wood, without much undergrowth, where the ground sloped somewhat abruptly to the rear. Had the Tenth Massachusetts been two minutes later, they would have been too late to occupy that fine position, and it would have been impossible to have formed the next and last line of battle of the 31st, which stemmed the tide of defeat, and turned it toward victory; a victory which was then begun by the Fourth Corps and two brigades from KEARNEY'S Division of the Third Corps, and consummated the next day by SUMNER and others.

After seeing the Tenth Massachusetts and the adjoining line well at work, under a murderous fire, I observed that that portion of the line a hundred and fifty yards to my left was crumbling away—some falling and others retiring. I perceived, also, that the artillery had withdrawn, and that large bodies of broken troops were leaving the centre and moving down the Williamsburgh road to the rear. Assisted by Capt. SUYDAM, my Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. VILLARCEAU, and Lieuts. JACKSON and SMITH, of my Staff, I tried in vain to check the retreating current. Passing through to an opening of our intrenched camp of the 28th ult., I found Gen. HEINTZELMAN and other officers engaged in rallying the men, and in a very short time a large number were induced to face about. These were pushed forward, and joined to others better organized, in the woods, and a line was formed, stretching across the road in a perpendicular direction.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN requested me to advance the line on the left of the road, which I did until it came within sixty or seventy yards of the opening in which the battle had been confined for more than two hours against a vastly superior force. Some of the Tenth Massachusetts, now under the command of Capt. MILLER, the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Col. MCCARTER, of PECK'S Brigade, the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. NEILL, of ABERCROMBIE'S Brigade, a portion of the Thirty-sixth New-York, Col. INNES, a portion of the Fifty-fifth New-York and the First Long Island, Col. ADAMS, together with fragments of other regiments of COUCH'S Division, still contended on the right of this line, while a number of troops that I did not recognize occupied the space between me and them.

As the ground was miry and incumbered with fallen trees, I dismounted and mingled with the troops. The first I questioned belonged to KEARNEY'S Division BERRY'S Brigade, HEINTZELMAN'S Corps; the next to the Fifty-sixth New-York, now under command of its Lieutenant-Colonel; and the third belonged to the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, of CASEY'S Division. I took out my glass to examine a steady, compact line of troops, about sixty-five yards in advance, the extent of which toward our right I could not discover. The line in front was so quiet I thought they might possibly be our own troops. The vapors from the swamp, the leaves, and the fading light (for it was then after 6 o'clock) rendered it uncertain who they were. So I directed the men to get their aim, but to reserve their fire until I could go up to the left and examine; at the same time, that they must hold that line, or the battle would be lost. They replied with a firm determination to stand their ground.

I had just time to put up my glass and move ten paces toward the left of the line, where my horse stood; but while I was in the act of mounting, as fierce a fire of musketry was opened as any I had heard during the day. The fire from our side was so deadly that the heavy masses of the enemy coming in on the right, which had before been held back for nearly two hours, that being about the time consumed in passing over less than a thousand yards, by about a third part of COUCH'S Division, were now arrested. The last line, formed of portions of COUCH'S and CASEY'S Divisions, and a portion of KEARNEY'S Division, checked the advance of the enemy, and finally repulsed him. And this was the beginning of the victory which, on the following day, was so gloriously completed. During the action, and particularly during the two hours immediately preceding the final successful stand made by the infantry, the three Pennsylvania batteries, under Major ROBERT M. WEST, (FLOOD'S, MCCARTHY'S and MILLER'S,) in COUCH'S Division, performed most efficient service. The conduct of MILLER'S Battery was admirable. Having a central position in the fore part of the action, it threw shells over the heads of our own troops, which fell and burst with unusual precision among the enemy's masses, as did also those of the other two batteries. And, later in the day, when the enemy were rushing in upon our right, MILLER threw his case and canister among them, doing frightful execution.

The death of several officers of high rank, and the disability and wounds of others, have delayed this report. It has been my design to state nothing as a fact, which could not be substantiated. Many things escaped notice by reason of the forests which concealed our own movements as well as the movements of the enemy. From this cause some of the reports of subordinate commanders are not sufficiently full. In some cases it is apparent that those subordinate commanders were not always in the best positions to observe, and this will account for the circumstance that I have mentioned some facts derived from personal observation, not found in the reports of my subordinates. The reports of Division and Brigade Commanders, I trust, will be published with this immediately. I ask their publication as an act of simple justice to the Fourth Corps, against which many groundless aspersions and incorrect statements have been circulated in the newspapers since the battle. These reports are made by men who observed the conflict while under fire, and if they are not, in the main, true, the truth will never be known.

In the battle of the 31st of May, the casualties on our side, a list of which is inclosed, were heavy, amounting to something like 25 per cent. in killed and wounded of the number actually engaged, which did not amount to more than 12,000—the Fourth Corps at that date having been much weakened by detachments and other causes. Nearly all who were struck, were hit while facing the enemy.

The Confederates outnumbered us, during a great part of the conflict, at least four to one, and their losses are supposed greatly to exceed ours. They were fresh, drilled troops, led on and cheered by their best Generals, and the President of their "Republic." They are right when they assert that the Yankees stubbornly contested every foot of ground.

Of the nine Generals of the Fourth Corps who were present on the field, all, with one exception, were wounded or their horses were hit in the battle. A large proportion of all the field officers in the action were killed, wounded, or their horses were struck. These facts denote the fierceness of the contest and the gallantry of a large majority of the officers.

Many officers have been named and commended in this report, and in the reports of division, brigade and other commanders, and I will not here recapitulate further than that I received great assistance from the members of my Staff, whose conduct was excellent, though they were necessarily often separated from me.

To the energy and skill of Surgeon F. H. HAMILTON, Chief of his Department in the Fourth Corps, and the assistance he received from his subordinate surgeons, the wounded and sick are indebted for all the relief and comfort which it was possible to afford them.

I should be glad if the names of every individual who kept his place in the long struggle could be known. All those deserve praise and reward. On the other hand, the men who left the ranks and the field, and especially the officers who went away without orders, should be known, and held up to scorn. In some of the retreating groups I discovered officers; and, sometimes, the officers were furthermost in the rear. What hope can we have of the safety of the country, when even a few military officers turn their backs upon the enemy without orders? Such officers should be discharged and disgraced, and brave men advanced to their places. The task of reformation is not easy, because much true manliness has been suffocated in deluding theories, and the improvement will not be complete until valor is more esteemed, nor until we adopt as a maxim, that to decorate a coward with shoulder-straps, is to pave the road to a nation's ruin. Respectfully submitted.

E. D. KEYES, Commanding Fourth Corps.

PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Rev. W. R. STOCKTON, Chaplain of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, who was a short time since taken prisoner, and is now confined in Salisbury, N. C., gives the following list of wounded in hospital at Richmond when he left:

Col. Dodge, 85th N. Y.—wounded in the leg.
William H. Clarke, Co. E, 92d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers. Raymondsville, N. Y.
Francis M. Botts, Co. F, 85th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Vermillion, Ill.
James Swarthout, Co. E, 85th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Southport, Penn.
Nicholas Barkley Byron, — —, — Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Genesee, N. Y.
C. H. Munson, Co. B, 85th Regiment Penn. Volunteers, East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y.
Henry Copeland, Co. B, 100th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Vermont.
Sheridan N. Crandall, Co. B, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V., Ontario County, N. Y.
Lewis Perry, Co. C, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V.
Charles A. Stocking, Co. F, 81st Regiment, N.Y.V., Baldwinsville, N. Y.
David Hollingsworth, Co. E, N. Y. Chasseurs.
Patrick Gill, Co. G, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V., Yates County, N. Y.
John Harris, Co. H, 1st Regiment Long Island, Rochester, N. Y.
John Amidon, Co. H, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V., Ellsburgh, Potter County.
Cyrus Hale, 85th Regiment, N. Y. V.
Edward Ross, 87th Regiment, N. Y. V.
Thomas H. Johnson, 92d Regiment, N. Y. V.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TEAZER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 8.

The capture of the gunboat *Teazer*, mentioned by us Saturday morning, will not prove much of a gain to the Yankees. The *Teazer* was commanded by Capt. DAVIDSON, and went down on Saturday with a balloon on board to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of City Point. While doing so she got ashore, and shortly after the United States steamer *Mustang*, a large ship, carrying nine 10-inch Dahlgren guns, turned an abrupt point near the *Teazer* and made for her. In the meantime Capt. D. had been making every effort to get her off, but without avail, and he was forced to perform that most disagreeable duty to a brave seaman, firing his ship; not, however, before he put a shot in the wheel-house of the approaching steamer.

A terrific fire was opened on the boats from the guns of the *Mustang*, but without effect, though the shot plowed up the water in every direction around the escaping crew. Had the officer of the enemy's steamer been cool enough to have ordered a fire of small arms on our boats, not a man would have escaped, as they were only one hundred and fifty yards from them. Hardly had our men reached land before some of the powder on board the *Teazer* exploded, tearing the stern of the vessel up. After getting ashore they were fired at by the *Mustang*'s guns, but not injured. The *Teazer* was hauled off by the enemy's iron-clad steamer *Galena*, and towed down the river. Capt. DAVIDSON had destroyed her log and signal book, and everything valuable on board before leaving her.

The *Teazer* was a small propeller, formerly used on the river as a tugboat. She carried one gun of large calibre, and a small 12-pound Parrott. She was commanded by Capt. DAVIDSON, formerly of the United States Navy, and one of the best officers in that organization. He was on the steamer *Jamestown* in the memorable *Merrimac* engagement, and was afterwards transferred to the *Merrimac*.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on Fashion Course.

The advertised trotting match for a purse and stake, which was to have taken place on Friday, on the above course, did not come off; but as quite a number of sporting men and patrons of the turf were present, a new match was made, for entrance money and gate money, between some horses from the sale stables in Twenty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, which, from the number and closeness of the heats and the even quality of the horses, besides the numerous pools sold, (which amounted to nearly $1,200), was one of the most interesting events of the trotting season. The match was made between the owner of a fine black gelding (whose owner withdrew him previous to the start), Mr. JOHNSON'S gray mare *Kate*. Mr. WHITSON'S sorrel gelding *Gen. Halleck*, and Mr. JACK'S bay gelding *Shark*. The latter has been some weeks in charge of DAN MACE, who drove him, while Mr. JOHNSON drove *Kate*, Mr. WHITSON driving *Gen. Halleck*. Mr. JOHNSON weighs 190 lbs., the other drivers being light weights.

The match was for mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagon, and the gray was the favorite at four to one in the pools, until the fourth heat, when the bay (which had been bought in pools of $50 for only $3) at once became the favorite at two to one, *Kate* holding a respectable place, and the sorrel quoting at the bay's previous figure.

First Heat—Was well contested, the gray leading a couple of lengths at the quarter, with the bay lapping the sorrel. At the half mile the sorrel shook off the bay and closed up on the gray; at the three-quarters, *Kate* had opened a gap of four lengths between *Halleck*, who was two lengths ahead of *Shark*. A smart brush took place on the home stretch, ending in *Kate* passing the score half a length in advance of *Halleck*, and *Shark* close up, but breaking badly.

Second Heat—The *General* led three lengths at the quarter pole, *Kate* and *Shark* well together, the latter changing places with *Kate* by leading her past the three-quarter pole, and reducing the gap made by the *General*; here the pace took him off his feet, and the *General* came over the score just in advance of *Kate*, both breaking, but the *General* recovering in time to save himself.

Third Heat—Was well contested to the quarter, where *Halleck* lapped *Kate*, and got off his feet, giving place to *Shark*. At the half the mare led, and was soon afterward passed by *Shark*, the *General* breaking up again, as did *Shark*, which gave the lead again to *Kate* at the three-quarter pole, who kept it over the score, where she headed *Halleck* by only half a length, the latter leading *Shark* a couple of lengths, after a fine burst of speed down the home-stretch.

Fourth Heat—*Shark* went off with a good lead and took the inside place, and at the quarter was two lengths in advance, with the *General* and *Kate* trailing. A bad break by the *General* at the half, and again at the three-quarter, left the struggle to *Kate* and *Shark*, the latter leading by six lengths at the half, but the gap being gradually reduced by *Kate*, who was only beat at the score by a length, *Shark* winning the heat well in hand.

The dealers in pools now began to shake, and try to hedge their bets by backing the bay horse, and the heavy owner of *Kate* began to make inquiry whether he might not get a light weight to drive in his place. Not meeting a favorable response, the horses were called up for the

Fifth Heat—The gray made a gallant brush for the lead, which she took at the quarter pole, where the bay broke up; here the amateur driver pushed the mare so much in his anxiety to increase the gap, that before he reached the Judges' old stand, she also made a bad break, and repeated it again, with the *General* for company, and the heat terminated in favor of *Shark*, who came in easy, with the *General* and *Kate* trailing. Now came the tug of war between the owners of *Shark* and *Kate*, the latter demanding that HORACE JONES should drive for him, and being sustained by the Judges. The mare having been doctored up under the experienced hands of Mr. JONES, she came up quite frisky, and after a few attempts, the horses crossed the score for the

Sixth Heat—Which was never in doubt after the horses had passed the quarter pole, *Shark*, who is six years old, coming in an easy winner of the heat and race, *Kate* second.

Thus ended one of those unexpectedly exciting contests which give more real satisfaction than many first-class trotting matches. The following is the

SUMMARY OF THE RACE.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagon.

Horses.	1st ht.	2d ht.	3d ht.	4th ht.	5th ht.	6th ht.
Shark	3	2	3	1	1	1
Kate	1	3	1	2	2	2
Gen. Halleck	2	1	2	3	3	3

Time—2 ms. 50 s.; 2 ms. 48s.; 2 ms. 46½ s.; 2 ms. 45s.; 2 ms. 46s.; 2 ms. 45½s.

Three great matches will shortly take place on the Union and Fashion Courses. *Jilt*, *Lady Emma* and *Sunnyside* trot in August for a purse of $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons; and early in September, *Gen. Butler* joins the same horses for a like race for a purse and stake of $900; and on the following week, the same race, for the same stake, will be trotted in harness by the same four horses.

CLAMS.

How They are Regarded and what is done with them by the Barn Island Club.

Clams are of various kinds, their usefulness is undoubted, their ameliorating effect upon human nature is undisputed; so say the members of the "Great Barn Island Chowder Club," and so say we all.

On Friday afternoon, in compliance with an elaborately elegant programme of invitation and arrangements, we went to Barn Island, known to the inebriate and the vulgar as Ward Island, the guest of the abovementioned organization; an organization which comprises upon its list of members Senators, Aldermen, Councilmen, Judges, Supervisors and other dignitaries retrospective and prospective, and which dated its birth on the 18th day of July, 1862.

To eat clams, to eat clam-chowder, to take clam-soup, to observe, note, analyze and discuss clams, soft, hard, baked, boiled, whole and chopped, was the ostensible and veritable object of the excursion.

Had the Clerk of the Common Council been the clerk of the weather, all super-mundane affairs could have been arranged no better. The day was glorious, the air enchanting, the all-surroundings superbly calculated to invigorate the mind, improve the human system, and regulate the morals of one and all. Arrived at the island, the party followed the example of a happy little brook, and meandered through the green grass, played leap-frog, whittled soft pine, discussed the prospects of recruiting, and walking on, soon reached the well-chosen rendezvous, a place intended by the architect, and furnished by nature for just such purposes as those for which it was then used.

Beneath the umbrageous, &c., of the magnificent trees the company sat them down, while Dodworth's Band gave choice selections from the more favorite operas, and a thoroughly posted civilian brewed a great bowl of punch.

In another part of the grove certain people were in trouble—the clams were there, but the caterer, the cook *par excellence*, the *sine qua non*, Mr. BILLY FLORENCE, was *non comatibus*. He was ill and could not meddle with clams. What to do was the question, when a very good looking and better behaving person named BABCOCK, W. P., stepped forward, and like a Christian offered, for the nonce, to attend to the baking and the chowdering. The additional announcement concerning his Yankee birth and education settled his claim, and he was at once installed as *the* member of the Club.

Perhaps the readers of the TIMES, who have enjoyed now and then a humble clam, would like to know how, on such a high and mighty occasion, those delicious bivalves are prepared.

First from a blazing fire the blaze was brushed, and the embers left bare. Then hard clams by the bushel were put on, then soft clams, then hard clams, then soft clams, then hard clams, then soft clams then a dozen squirming lobsters, then a peck or so of potatoes, all of which make quite a pile you perceive, after which the entire mass is covered with a profusion of seaweed which keeps the steam in, nicely bakes the soft clams, nicely bakes the hard clams, cruelly stifles and beautifully colors the lobsters, and perfectly fits the potatoes for the dainty palate of the most epicurean Irishman.

This was done by the said BABCOCK while in solemn conclave gathered near the rulers of our City, County and State.

True, we have but just reached the office, and the press whinnies for work, will not permit of a detailed account; space and space is occupied with cheering news from the recruiting districts, will not stretch to accommodate the words, so we will simply state that the baked clams were quickly, quietly and pleasantly eaten by one and all, as were the accompanying eels, tomatoes, and sundry beans, while the aforesaid punch was elaborately "put away."

THE SPEAKERS

Were then called upon. He, whom the people call "Old War-horse," gave his views on the times, and the people thereof, and exhorted one and all to stand by the good old motto of ANDREW JACKSON, and at the same time to remember his principles. Alderman DAYTON was cheerfully patriotic and eloquently discursive in a brief speech about the state of the country. Senator CONNOLLY who was joked considerably about his *controlling* propensities, was rather sombred and sorrowful in his glance at things National, and announced amongst other items of intelligence the "removal of MCCLELLAN and the succession of HALLECK. "King HARRY" GENET was bluff and hearty and jovial as usual. Hon. Mr. MILLIKEN was grave and gay, lively and severe by turns, and made the best after-dinner speech of the occasion, and one of the most eloquent appeals for his country, in the hour of its peril, we have heard; and the *pro tem*. Chairman, JAMES R. FAGEN, who took the place of his friend, that "jolly old clam," JAKE LONG, made a series of quaint and comic addresses which convulsed the exterior man, and doubtless disturbed the interiored clam.

The chowder came afterward, and a grand good chowder it was, too.

No after "fixing" was required—it was right from the start—and everybody was "filled to the brim" with an abundance, and an appreciation of that great and glorious American institution, the clam.

The party broke up at a reasonably early hour, and separated with the pleasurable remembrance that everything had been as it should be, that no harm had befallen anybody or anything, and that one of the veritable successes of the year 1862 was the Great Barn Island Clam Bake and Chowder Club.

Messrs. FAGEN, WHITCOMB, PINCKNEY, KEECH, MOTT, and BABCOCK, deserve the thanks of the Club and the guests for the manner in which the ways and means were attended to, and the clams should be grateful for the jolly style in which they were served.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Souldiers.

NECESSITY OF A REGULAR LANDING-PLACE.

The authorities of the City, the medical gentlemen whose services have been so nobly volunteered, and the members of the Sanitary Commission, have been woefully annoyed by the lack of a regular wharf for the reception of the sick and wounded who are intrusted to our hospitality by the arrival of every steamer from the seat of war. Efforts have been made to lease the pier on the north side of the Battery, now used and occupied by Gen. LAW for his Staten Island ferryboats, in defiance of law, and without any compensation to the City, and the following correspondence has passed between Col. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General and Mr. HAWS, the Comptroller:

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.

To Hon. R. T. Haws, Comptroller of the City of New-York:

SIR: The want of suitable wharf accommodations for the use of public and chartered vessels in the service of the United States, employed in and about this harbor, and of the many small boats constantly running back and forth between this City and the several military posts in the harbor, has become a most serious inconvenience, and such as to cause great embarrassment to the officers whose duty it is to provide transportation for the officers, men and materials employed in, or required for the Government service. We have now two small steamers under charter, one of which is employed principally in making daily trips to David's Island with sick and wounded men, and the other as a tug, to be ready at call for such service as may be required of her; besides these, numerous lighters and small boats are employed in carrying such supplies as are required at the several military posts in the harbor, and for none of these have we the least wharf or pier accommodations; these things, I think you will admit, ought not so to be. It has been suggested to me by Mr. G. W. BLUNT that the pier at the southeast extremity of the Battery could be assigned to us to be used for Government purposes only, without detriment to the Corporation, or infringement upon the rights of any one. This pier would accommodate us admirably, and I very much wish some arrangement might be made by which we could be put in possession of it.

I am informed that at the time the Corporation ordinance was passed for the Battery extension, a reservation was made for a pier for the use of the Government; and now, as this extension seems to have been suspended—at least for the present—I indulge the hope that we may be allowed the use of the pier in question, which we would keep in repair, and allow to be used only for Government purposes.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 11, 1862.

To D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General:

Your letter of the 5th instant was received, and in reply I have to state that all the piers in the lower part of the City, owned by the Corporation, are leased to private parties, who control them. Respecting the pier suggested by Mr. BLUNT as a landing for transports of sick and disabled soldiers, I would state that it is rented, together with the use of the water on the southerly side, for a ferry to Staten Island. The northerly side being a part of the Battery, cannot be used in the way proposed, with the consent of the Corporation, without violating the terms of the grant, which cedes the Battery grounds to the City. It is proper, however, to state, that although this Department *has no discretion in the matter*, it will interpose no obstacles in the way of officers of the United States, whose convenience and the interests of the service will be promoted by landing transports at the pier. Permit me further to add, *that its present use is not sanctioned by this Department, and its occupancy is regarded as a trespass.* I would also state for your information that Pier No. 1 East River, adjoining this pier, is leased by the Government, and possesses many, if not all the advantages for the purposes you desire, that would be found at the Pier in question.

Very truly and respectfully, your

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive from Washington a semi-official intimation of the meaning of the recent important occurrences which have come to the knowledge of the public through indirect channels. A dispatch from Washington states: "It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and subsequently Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Army of the Potomac, and now he has the benefit of their experience, as well as that of Gen. POPE, Gen. MITCHEL, and other distinguished military officers. The expected presence in Washington of Major-General HALLECK becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but be intrusted with important duties in Washington." The arrangements now known to be consummated, and in course of consummation, are expected to secure everywhere unity of action, or a specific plan of operations against the enemy, the better to insure success, and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, state that everything is quiet with the Army of the Potomac, and that the health of the troops is improving. The National soldiers in the hands of the rebels were being released on parole, and a list of those who had already reached Fortress Monroe is given in our dispatch.

Prompt measures are being taken to suppress the demonstrations of the rebel guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky. Gen. NELSON arrived at Nashville on Thursday, with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there. He will make short work of the marauders in that vicinity. At Lexington, Ky., Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH is in command of the National forces, and there is every prospect that he will soon put a stop to MORGAN'S operations, both in marauding and recruiting. The last act of the guerrillas was the occupation of the town of Henderson, Ky., on the Mississippi River, below Louisville. They do not appear to have done much damage there, however.

We learn from Memphis that Gen. HOVEY is now in command there instead of Gen. GRANT, the latter expecting to be called to Corinth at any moment. The fortifications at Memphis are rapidly approaching completion, and will be very formidable.

Col. G. N. FITCH, we learn from the Chicago *Times*, has been recalled from White River, Ark., and is now on his way back to Memphis, if he has not already arrived there. With the arrival of Gen. CURTIS and his army at Helena, the presence of Col. FITCH in that neighborhood is no longer necessary. The latest advices from Col. FITCH are to the 10th inst. He was then at St. Charles, and had planned an expedition to Cache River, hoping to reach Gen. CURTIS, when Gen. GRANT'S order for his return reached him. Col. FITCH had two slight engagements, the first one four miles from the river, on the morning of the 6th, against a superior force, the Nationals having but 200; the enemy had 450. The rebel loss was eighty-four killed, wounded and missing; the National loss in killed and wounded was twenty-two, mostly wounded. The second fight was by moonlight, ten miles out on Grand Prairie, on the night of the 7th instant, and was little else than a disgraceful flight on the part of the rebels. Col. FITCH took their camp, camp equipage, provisions, horses, saddles, etc. The engagement was within seven miles of Duval's Bluff, where their firing was plainly heard. The rebels were shelled with a howitzer as they fled, and the arrival of the fugitives at Duval's Bluff, created almost a stampede. Had Col. FITCH had one thousand infantry and a few cavalry, he might have followed up his advantage and taken the place by daylight.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Vicksburgh, under date of July 9: "The steamer *Tennessee* left this morning, convoyed by the gunboat *Katahdin*. On her downward passage to New-Orleans, on arriving within a short distance of the ever-troublesome Grand Gulf, information was received that it was very strongly fortified by a large body of troops, under the charge of Gen. BRAGG. Not deeming her strength sufficient to contend against such a superior force, she put back to her old position, and now lies ahead of the *Brooklyn*. We are now virtually prisoners, hemmed in on all sides, and can only be relieved from our uncomfortable situation by the arrival of HALLECK'S army. The river is falling very fast. It is hardly possible that the three large sloops, *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, together with the two sloops of smaller class, the *Oneida* and *Iroquois*, which draw nearly the same quantity of water, can be able to get down the river. In such a contingency, all we could do would be to make ourselves as comfortable as possible till Spring, when the river rises. Should we be thus caught, the Navy Department will lose the services of a number of the best ships in the United States Navy, with a full crew of officers and men."

The steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port last night, brought advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst. The news is not of special importance.

The United States steamer *Star of the South* arrived at this port last night, from Pensacola on 11th, and Key West on the 14th inst. She brings no news of importance.

Regulations have been issued regarding the payment of the State bounty of $50 to volunteers. The entire bounty will in all cases be paid before the volunteers leave the State.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one day later—to the 11th inst. The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought that it would result in prolonging the war. This opinion indicates that Jack Bunsby still resides on the other side of the Atlantic. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool Market for the week added up 67,000 bales. Surats had declined ¼d., and American descriptions ¼d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@92¾ for money. American Stocks quiet.

The schooners *Dixie* and *Providence*, both prizes, have been condemned in Philadelphia by Judge CADWALADER, and are to be sold on the 28th of July. The schooner *Fair Play*, previously condemned, is to be sold on the same day, together with her cargo of fish, and the cargo of the *Providence*.

The prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was condemned and sold in Philadelphia only a few days ago, is up for New-Orleans. She is to take out a cargo of flour and other goods most in demand.

The United States transport steamer *Illinois* is now on a sectional dock in Philadelphia, for repairs.

On Friday, several large guns arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard; among them were three large Parrot guns, weighing respectively 16,222 pounds, 16,511 pounds and 9,857 pounds, each rifled. They are intended for the gunboats now preparing for sea at that port.

Capt. MCKIM, the Assistant Quartermaster-General in Boston, has been authorized by the Government to sell at public auction the bells which were seized in New-Orleans by Gen. BUTLER, and sent North is the ship *North America*. They range in weight from eight to fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and many of them are fine-toned and suitable for churches and other public buildings.

All of the rebels that escaped from Camp Morton, in Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday evening last, have been recaptured, and are now in irons.

The demand for nickels at the Philadelphia Mint has become so great for some days past that the supply has been exhausted, and on Friday morning the officers were obliged to refuse to give out pennies in exchange for treasury notes. The suspension is only temporary, however, and next week it is expected the nickels will again be paid out.

The Commencement at Yale College occurs this year on Thursday, July 31. President WOOLSEY will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on the Sunday afternoon previous. Rev. TIMOTHY ATKINSON, of Westport, will preach the *Concio ad Clerum* on Tuesday evening. The annual meeting of the Alumni will be held on Wednesday morning. An oration by CHARLES TRACY, Esq., of New-York, and a poem by Rev. C. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, will be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Wednesday evening. Candidates for admission to College are examined on Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29. Special meetings of the Classes of 1812, 1822, 1837, 1842, 1852 and 1859, have been appointed for the day before Commencement.

Breadstuffs were in rather moderate demand on Saturday, at slightly reduced prices; the depression in the market for Sterling Exchange having been discouraging to shippers, purchases for export were restricted, and the freight engagements were also light. Provisions were less active, as were also Hides, Tallow and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Salt, Tobacco, Ingot Copper, and the principal kinds of Oil, at advancing rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Now and Then.

The two great mass meetings held in Union-square of April, 1861, and July, 1862, are commonly cited as having been similar in object, numbers and enthusiasm. It is customary to consider the late demonstration as a sort of copy or reindorsement of the first. Such, indeed, it may have appeared to unreflecting eyes, and also to eyes which, more reflecting, wished to see no change. Unquestionably there were many points of similarity. There were banners and cannon, music and shouting, masses of people and high enthusiasm, each and all in abundance at both meetings. Yet there existed between the two a radical difference. It was evident that popular opinion had undergone serious changes, and had made vast strides toward comprehending in their fullest sense the mighty issues depending on the present war. The meeting of last year expressed general indignation at the outrage put upon our flag at Fort Sumter, and a patriotic resolution to see that outrage expiated. It indicated surprise and sorrow at the misconduct of our Southern brethren, and breathed a hope that they would yet see the error of their ways. It avowed a determination to suppress the insurrection and enforce the laws, by the gathering of large forces and abundant means, to be employed in an extremely delicate, considerate and constitutional way. The *Herald* had only just made its ridiculous sommersault, and FERNANDO WOOD had barely got through insulting the President of the United States on his passage through our City to the capital. The adherents of these two respectable authorities had scarcely got over the bewilderment which the rapid changes going on around them had created. The mass meeting *then* meant a vigorous support of the Government in the prosecution of the war, within carefully-guarded limits and with a respectful deference for the "peculiar institution;" the mass meeting *now* means something quite different.

The bitter hate and obstinacy of the rebels, their calling on jealous foreign States to assail the beneficent Government which has nursed them in its bosom, the blood of martyred sons, brothers and fathers, the torturing of Union prisoners and the murder of Union scouts, the ill-requited mildness and charity of our President, ever anxious to strain forbearance and tenderness to the last point consistent with National safety; all these things have had their effect in producing that "drift" in public opinion which was expressed and made manifest in Union-square last Tuesday. Herein is the strange mutation which made the two meetings of a different species although belonging to the same genus. The first was qualified, the last was unqualified. The latter declared in trumpet tones, appropriately emphasized by the boom of artillery, the will of the nation that the rebellion shall be put down, not by one, or two, or three, but by *all* the means which God and nature have put into our hands. It declared that the time for temporizing, the time for half measures, the time for misplaced leniency, had passed, and that the sword must be the absolute and untrammeled arbiter for the future.

The temper of the people has truly undergone a great change, but it is a change which augurs well for the future tenacity and uprightness of the National character. The emasculating influence of mere traffic long exclusively continued upon mind and manners, is being counteracted by agencies of more ennobling character. The nation is becoming more stern, more determined, more dignified. Things were said on Tuesday that it would have been by no means safe to utter a year ago. To the close observer, there are even changes in the national physiognomy and carriage. There is more conscience in the expression, more boldness in the eye, more firmness in the tread. We have greater faith in the future than ever since the great Union Meeting, for it shows that the American people are overwhelmingly in earnest,—that they will inevitably crush out the rebellion, even although in so doing they carry out in *letter*, as in spirit, that revered instrument which is their charter,—the Declaration which the lamented BUCKLE has affirmed "ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace."

What Has Become of Our Armies?

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, made a telling point in his speech in the Senate, a few days ago, on the apparent waste of human life in the army of the Potomac, since the commencement of the advance upon Richmond. The sum of the matter was this: That what forces Gen. MCCLELLAN took with him when he started to the Peninsula, and what were subsequently sent to him, amounted to 150,000 men; whereas, since the battles before Richmond, and the encamping of the army on James River, only 80,000 of the great army could be found. The inference was that, except the few thousands killed and disabled in battle, all the rest of that noble and patriotic host, who had gone forth to defend their Government, had perished ignobly, from exposure in swamps and in digging ditches! If this was not the import of Senator CHANDLER'S speech, then he has a very sorry faculty of making himself understood.

But the *Evening Post* of this City, a fast friend of the Michigan Senator, through its Washington correspondent, throws a new light on the supposed waste of human life. In its Friday's issue we find the following:

DEPLETION OF THE ARMY.—The President found, on his late visit to Gen. MCCLELLAN, that 70,000 of the troops taken to the Peninsula are now missing or absent. It is impossible to believe that more than 40,000 are dead, wounded or sick. *Gen. McClellan expressed the opinion that more than half of the seventy thousand absent soldiers are now well.* How they got away it is almost impossible to tell. A fact, however, has just come to my knowledge, which will seem to elucidate the matter. *A single member of Congress has succeeded in getting furloughs and discharges for three hundred soldiers, during the present session of Congress!* This is a fact, and it will show *how* the army has been depleted, or at least one way in which its numbers have been reduced. The friends of soldiers—of regiments—have endeavored to get off every soldier who was *sick of the service. Members of Congress desired to be popular in their districts, and answered every call upon them. Colonels of regiments and generals of brigades had the same desire—of popularity with their men; and one and all have aided in this depleting process, till the sum total of absentees is enormous.*

Here is a new subject for investigation by the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." There is the same trouble, however, that existed in the Simmons case. Who knows but all Congressmen who "desire to be popular in their Districts" are guilty of the sin of depleting the army? How shall we get at the facts? How many soldiers did Senator CHANDLER take away from the army because they were "sick of the service?" Does not the *Post's* correspondent owe it to the cause of true patriotism and justice to let the country know the name of that member of Congress who got discharges for "three hundred soldiers"—almost half a regiment—during the late session of Congress?· Is it or not a member who has wept crocodile tears over the loss of those soldiers "in the swamps of the Chickahominy," while they have been enjoying remarkable health at home, making him "popular in his District?" Suppose only one hundred members of Congress, of the two hundred Senators and Representatives at Washington, have studied their "popularity" at home as effectively as the one singled out by the *Post*, we have, in that mode alone, 30,000 absentees from the battle ranks before Richmond accounted for! Here is a source of weakness to our armies pointed out that the country had not before suspected. The pay-rolls would never betray it, because these idle and vagrant soldiers continue to draw their pay while blowing the bellows at home to inflate the popularity of their Congressmen. In the meantime the Union cause fails in the field—the faithful soldiers, who look toward the enemy, and not toward the flesh-pots at home, lose their lives in ineffectual fight, and the Generals who lead are abused for losing lives in swamps that are not lost at all, but are employed in the Districts, at Government expense, in reëlecting those who thus divert attention from their own scandalous and unpatriotic practices!

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.—Two evils have been pointed out as likely to attend the use of Postage Stamps as a legal tender in business transactions. One is their tendency to inflate the currency. This objection, however, is futile, and the danger from this source quite imaginary. For the Postage Stamp money cannot, from the restrictions placed upon it, be issued to a larger amount than will supply the place of the silver and other coin which speculation and a rising specie market have withdrawn from circulation. In proportion as silver coin disappears postage stamps will fill up the vacuum in the currency, and the aggregate of this new species of small change will adjust itself, and contract or expand its volume in proportion as silver coin is more or less scarce. All apprehensions of any excessive issues of this small currency may, then, be dismissed, while its numerous advantages are confessed by all.

Another difficulty which has been started seems, however, to have more foundation. It has been suggested that canceled stamps which have already served their purpose, and paid the postage of letters, may, by unprincipled persons, be remounted and put in circulation as money. When the genuine postage-stamp currency has passed for a short time from hand to hand, it will of necessity become soiled and somewhat defaced. Consequently the spurious character of the remounted stamps to which we have referred would scarcely be distinguishable, except by microscopical examination. Moreover, it is said that chemical manipulations, well known to the initiated, have been used with some success for the removal of the canceling marks, and that in England, in France, and in this country, stamps so manipulated would have passed twice through the post-office without detection.

Practically, however, this evil will not cause any serious inconvenience. For even were it not an easy matter to have the canceling apparatus used by the post-office so modified as more effectively to deface every used stamp, no single postage stamp should pass as money if mounted by private individuals. The work of remounting and counterfeiting will not be a form fit for use should rest wholly with the Government. Ordinary post-office stamps in sheets may perhaps pass current through the mail as heretofore, but for the common exigencies of retail business the special issue by Government of currency postage stamps on thick paper, or on card-board, will be adopted. This plan will preclude the necessity of private enterprise undertaking a task of so much delicacy and risk to the public as are involved in the mounting of the new small currency in a form which, however suitable for general use, is unauthorized by the law, and might therefore justly prevent the stamps being received as lawful money of the United States.

A Comparison of Resources.

It is an unfortunate peculiarity of the National character to exaggerate minor checks and temporary disadvantages quite as much as to overrate actual successes. As news successively came of the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, the fall of Newbern and New-Orleans, the mercury of public feeling rose even beyond what the value of those very important successes warranted, while the recent news from the Peninsula caused it to drop rather below its original level.

So far from finding reason for despondency in the present position of our armies, at no time of the contest previously has there existed so many reasons for our being buoyed up with hope and confidence.

The South has pushed the war thus far with surprising vigor, but she has exhausted all her resources. In the present emergency she has no reserve to fall back upon,—her army is shattered, but she has neither men nor money wherewith to replenish it. If the very salvation of the so-called Confederacy demanded that fifty thousand more men be brought into the field within the next month, she could not raise one-fifth the number; if the Ship of Confederate State Sovereignty, now tossing and plunging violently in narrow financial straits, required but a million of dollars to save it from wreck and ruin, and insure a safe and speedy arrival in the harbor of foreign recognition, the amount could only be represented and shadowed out to the imagination by the issue of an additional batch of a worthless brown paper currency. All her men have volunteered that were willing to; all have been drafted that could be. Go through the towns, hamlets, and valleys of Virginia, and you will hardly find a man capable of bearing arms at home. All save the creeping young and the tottering old are in the field, compulsorily or voluntarily. Mark the contrast with us of the North. Were it necessary to employ the same means the South has used, conscription, one million of strong, active young men could be under drill in less than a month. Our streets swarm with men of stout thews and swelling muscle; the country is brown with the beards of stalwart fellows, whose arms can do quite as effective service on the battle-field as they now do in forests and peaceful harvest-fields. But conscription will not be necessary, for as soon as the fact becomes patent and really appreciated that more men are wanted, and must be had, there will be such an outpouring of the loyal youth of a great nation as no country or period ever before witnessed. Sooner than accept any other terms than those of complete submission from the States in rebellion, every young man will go; sooner than allow them to dictate their own terms in Washington, as their rebel leaders insolently threaten to do, every man through the whole length and breadth of the Union, irrespective of age, will be found in the field. We have millions of men and money in reserve, to be used if need be; the South has exhausted all her resources in simply initiating the war.

Foreign Censors Again.

"How did you overcome his arguments?" asked a philosopher of a young theologian who had engaged a powerful antagonist. "Arguments!" replied the other, "I said nothing about his arguments. I told him first that he was Judas Iscariot, and next that he was Anti-Christ." There could scarcely be a better illustration than this of the treatment of loyal America at the hands of her European censors. We are barbarians, cut-throats, madmen, idiots, steeped to the lips in hallucination and folly. We are attempting what is impossible, and what, if it were possible, would be extremely undesirable. Our patriotism is a sham, our love of freedom a delusion. Our finances are rotten, our army and navy are mere bloated symbols of incapacity. Epithets are exhausted in the bombardment of vituperation, so that absolutely new adjectives are invented to describe American unworthiness. The persistent repetition of untruth is said to persuade even the relator of his own veracity; and every one knows that if only plenty of mud is thrown, some of it is certain to stick. It would seriously appear that the foreign Press has been solely actuated by a determination to realize the force of these two apothegms. Our arguments are rebutted by the simple logic of abuse, and, instead of being held up for the world's praise as patriots battling for their country's salvation, we are pilloried for its scorn as the types of everything which is mean and execrable.

This policy certainly strikes us as paltry and dishonorable, but examination will show that it is by no means without historical precedents. The jealousies of nations, like those of individuals, often lead to strange demonstrations, when it is believed that the tied hands of a rival are powerless to punish injury, or his closed lips to resent detraction. When the French Republicans undertook at once to crush the Royalist insurrection in La Vendée, and to fight England, Austria, Spain and Holland, they were assailed by a perfect hurricane of abuse and calumny. The English Press was never more bitter, never more dogmatic as to the inevitable conclusion. What it chiefly harped upon was the ridiculous *impossibility* that the Republicans should succeed in their tremendous undertaking. Yet the French were never more successful in fighting one adversary, than they managed to be in this case, while contending with five. The great efforts imposed by the appalling difficulties of their situation, enabled them to take the measure of their true strength, which they had never before put to the test.

We all remember the fury of the London newspapers at the time of the Indian rebellion, when the French journals, with grave pertinacity, kept assuring the world of the military impossibility of subjugating the Sepoys. The language was nearly identical with that which the writers of both countries have poured forth, *ad nauseam*, in relation to our insurrectionary States. The wish, of course, in both cases, is father to the thought. Again, at the period of the Irish Rebellion of '98, most of the world outside of England believed, or affected to believe, that British power was inadequate to its suppression. The continental Press, ever anxious to see the selfish islanders weakened and humiliated, constantly declared its confidence in Irish success. It was impossible, they insisted, that a brave and chivalrous people, numbering so many millions, and determined to be free, should be ultimately subdued. They said, indeed, precisely the same things that many of them now say in behalf of our seceded States; but they were more sincere in the former case. They knew, as we do, that while the revolted population of Ireland bore a greater ratio to that of England than does that of rebel to loyal America, that its insular position and undivided hostility to its lowly *status* as a British appendage, suggested at once the propriety of its independence, and the great probability of its achieving it. They know, too, as we do, that, in the long fight between Freedom and Slavery, the latter, even if stronger and richer, must ultimately go to the wall; and still more inevitably when these potent conditions are reversed in the combatants. It were easy to multiply instances of hostile comment and disastrous prediction which nations have the habit of employing toward others which happen to be in difficulties; but those quoted are sufficient to illustrate the strength of that habit, as well as to console us by showing how futile and inoperative such a line of conduct is toward affecting the march of events in the nations censured, as history shows them to have progressed in the sequel.

A Look Back at the Submission Meeting.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute, on the 1st inst., was called just at the right time, in our opinion, though we think perhaps some of its managers may wish that it had been delayed a little. When it was called, the fall of Richmond, as they thought, and as we all thought, was near at hand. The rebellion was about to be overthrown at once, and then was the time to prepare the way for political action which should enable them to play the old game over again,—to lay the foundations of a party among us which should, by the aid of the States which have been deep in the rebellion, seize the reins of power, the places of trust and patronage for the same hungry gang who occupied them, with the aid of the South, before the rebellion. And if our army had entered Richmond, we fear it would have proved the signal for divisions among us, for the uprising of an organized opposition to the Administration, which would have insisted upon throwing away all good fruits of the rebellion and leaving only the evil, under the false plea of restoring the Union as it was.

Perhaps danger of this sort may not have entirely passed away even now, but the tendencies are much less dangerous than they would otherwise have been. The state of the atmosphere has not been favorable to the working of the battery which they put in play that evening at Cooper Institute. The people, anxious for the safety of their cause, enraged at the blow which traitors have inflicted, have not been in a friendly state of mind toward those whose sympathies had been heretofore toward treason, and the result has been, that the meeting from which such great results were anticipated, has already fallen dead. The influences of events have swept the community forward with mighty speed, and, whereas, these men could hope to use successfully the mad-dog cry of Abolitionist, and did apply it to any one who proposed to use the slaves for the war, now the people receive with huge approbation the statement that MCCLELLAN has sent for five hundred negroes to labor for his men, and read without surprise the speech of Mr. RICE in the Senate in favor of using them, and urging the people not to "stop and higgle at what is clearly justified by the laws of war."

Clearly we have advanced since July 1, and as certainly, if the Cooper Institute men had dreamed that this advance was so near and so decided, they would not have made the display they did. We should not have had FERNANDO intimating his desire to break up Congress by force, if it continued to attack the rebels on the side of Slavery, and violently demanding "a change of measures, or a change of men."

And here we think at least was one good result of our reverse, or our failure to attain success, whichever we may call it. This meeting and others like it in different parts of the country showed that there was treason among us—traitors to the principles for which we are struggling—who were alert and active, and intent upon seizing the earliest opportunity to work mischief. The dark background of that bloody week before Richmond showed to the people the danger which might spring from their machinations; and the spirit with which the people look upon those terrible days, and spring to retrieve them, has already taken off the chariot-wheels of this new, hardly fledged party, so that it finds traveling a very difficult operation, and is quite content to return again to obscurity in hopes of the coming of a more favorable time.

THE FEDERAL AND STATE EXCISE LAWS.—There is not a little discussion among liquor-dealers and their legal advisers as to the operation of the internal tax law, and its relation to the Excise law of the State. The question is a natural one. Will the $20 license required by section 64 of "retail dealers in liquors, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds," authorize the prosecution of business, without compliance with the State laws? This question is met by section 67, to the effect "that no license shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, etc., within any State or territory in which it is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof, *or in violation of the laws of any State or territory*, and nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several States from placing a duty, tax or license for State purposes, or any business on which a duty, tax or license is required to be paid by this act." That is sufficiently explicit, it would seem, to settle the mooted point.

The penalty prescribed by the Federal act for selling liquor without a license is $60 fine for each offence—one-half to the Government and the other to the Collector or any other person who shall give information of the violation of law. This provision may quicken the sense of duty of reluctant patrolmen, who have it in their power to realize $30 for every unlicensed sale of liquor or lager they may denounce, and without waiting indefinitely for the "how-not-to-do-it" policy of our City courts and prosecuting officers.

Thus there is a prospect of speedy riddance from that unscrupulous traffic which has so long defied or perverted justice in this City. It has ruled without mercy or right; its doom will awaken no pity. The rigorous enforcement simultaneously of National and State excise laws, would give the *coup de grace* to Rum rule, and restore to our citizens their rights of self-government. Even civil war has its compensations; the overthrow of this vile conspiracy will not be the least of them.

America's Share in the Trade of England.

According to the accounts issued by the Board of Trade in London for the month of May, the number of vessels entered at British ports, under the flag of the United States, during the five months last past, was 477, against 780 in the corresponding period of last year, and 558 in that of 1860, the aggregate tonnage falling, at the same time, from 552,501 tons and 703,195 tons, to 407,267 tons. There cleared from the British ports 433 American vessels, of 371,812 tons, against 653 and 593,213 tons in the corresponding period of last year, and 573 and 551,524 tons in that of 1860. But the number of vessels which arrived at British ports, from ports in the United States, irrespective of nationality, was 770, of 612,066 tons, against 1,344 ships and 1,080,552 tons in the corresponding five months of 1861, and 864 ships and 813,501 tons in those of 1860; and the number which cleared from British for American ports was 444, of 452,585 tons, against 709 and 635,741 tons in the first five months of last year, and 654 and 611,439 tons in the corresponding period of 1860. The total value of the British manufactures and produce exported to the United States was £4,615,442, being about one-eighth of the total exports from Great Britain to all parts of the world, and considerably more than was exported to any other country, or to any British possession, not excluding even India. This total was made up chiefly of the following articles, the exports of which to this side are shown also for the corresponding periods of 1860 and 1861, for the sake of the comparison:

	Five Months ended May 31.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.
Alkali	£223,956	£97,481	£182,126
Beer and ale	48,764	15,348	12,745
Coal	66,196	106,631	67,527
Cotton piece goods	1,491,721	964,303	970,156
Cotton—sewing	118,287	72,059	104,597
Earthenware & porcelain	281,532	149,575	131,847
Haberdashery & millinery	637,035	408,575	330,076
Hardware and cutlery	359,066	263,230	168,821
Linen piece goods	643,676	388,107	560,317
Linen thread	58,144	37,932	86,666
Metals—pig iron	62,919	54,030	21,630
Metals—bar and rod iron	293,294	122,646	127,194
Metals—railway iron	345,297	153,599	9,301
Metals—cast iron	7,816	5,942	7,137
Metals—iron hoops, sheets and plates	127,211	53,092	51,580
Metals—wrought iron	62,643	44,341	49,025
Metals—steel	236,458	158,412	177,519
Metals—copper	24,559	7,503	14,589
Metals—lead	30,962	1,451	55,230
Metals—tin plates	464,630	186,668	220,344
Salt	43,611	40,542	22,253
Seed Oil	57,230	1,620	15,789
Silk manufactures	189,767	128,950	86,326
Spirits	11,716	10,499	15,200
Woolen manufactures	1,415,748	956,054	849,248

It is gratifying to observe an increase in so many articles during the first five months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1861, which, except in respect of the single article of coal, showed so deep a depression upon the trade of the preceding year. The imports of American produce into England cannot be shown so fully, the Board of Trade accounts only distinguishing them from the similar produce of other countries in respect of cotton and corn. The total importation of cotton in the first five months of 1860 was 6,297,057 cwts., of which 5,384,131 cwts. was the growth of the United States. Last year it fell, for the same period, to 5,508,385 cwts., of which quantity the United States contributed 4,946,622 cwts., the imports from all other countries also showing a decline. In the five months last past, only 1,627,881 cwts. were imported, and of this diminished quantity only 30,396 cwts. were furnished by the United States. From all other sources, there was a great increase, the imports from India and Egypt having more than doubled, whilst the eagerness with which cotton is caught up at this period from parts of the world may be inferred from the fact that the imports from "other countries," including all sources of supply except the United States, Brazil, India and Egypt, increased from 27,996 cwts. to 119,596 cwts. With respect to breadstuffs, it appears that there were imported from the United States 1,014,093 qrs. of wheat and 2,419,304 cwts. of flour, against 948,901 qrs. of wheat and 2,045,163 cwts. of flour, in the corresponding period of last year, and 51,941 qrs. of wheat, and 227,499 cwts. of flour, in that of 1860. The total imports of the same periods respectively were 980,935 qrs. of wheat, and 1,053,950 cwts. of flour, in 1860; 3,147,901 qrs. of wheat, and 3,165,868 cwts. of flour, in 1861; and 2,914,788 qrs. of wheat, and 3,113,802 cwts. of flour, in 1862. There was a considerable increase in the imports of Indian corn meal, rice and provisions, whilst those of tobacco declined; but in respect of these commodities, the Board of Trade does not distinguish the produce of the United States from that of other countries. The bullion and specie account shows an importation into England of £2,457,431 from the United States, against £40,573 last year, and £1,198,774 in 1860; and an exportation from England to the United States of £26,643, against £4,558,261 last year, and £1,955 in 1860.

A PLEA FOR THE ANACONDA.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should take the "anaconda" under its protection, for never was beast so unmercifully belabored as that harmless mythological crea-

tion. [illegible] worshipper drubbing his god, for not doing what he never should have expected it to do. The present degradation of the anaconda is just as senseless as was his former deification. What though some of his joints have been loosened, and he himself parted in twain, his remaining segments are vital still. Will the abusers of the anaconda consider that it is his fiery folds that hold the whole rebel coast in their tight, terrible grip—from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande? Here, at least, he is doing the work of a genuine anaconda, and he should get due credit for it, instead of the vials of vituperation that are now poured on his head. It is like human nature to undervalue present benefactors. But let us suppose our coast to be not thus begirt, and we may form some idea of the immense silent service rendered by the anaconda. Imagine that, instead of holding the long stretch of seaboard by our vessels and our troops, it were possessed by the rebels—the seaports free for them to receive supplies of all kinds from abroad? And what complexion would intervention take if, instead of holding the seaports of the South in the most perfect blockade ever established, and having our *corps* of ten or a dozen regiments dotted here and there all along the coast, the rebels could salute and solicit Europe from the Atlantic shore? It is the great marine anaconda that, more than anything else, keeps the hands of Europe off. We hope, therefore, that this part of the anaconda will not be weakened. It is true that, by removing the expeditionary armies that occupy various points along the coast, it would be possible to employ them in work more active, but not, in the long run, more useful and effective. So along our long Southwestern inland line and on the Mississippi River the anaconda still well performs his part. Let us give the anaconda his due.

A BUNSBYAN OPINION.—The telegraph from Cape Race informs us that when the news of the series of battles before Richmond reached England it was thought that *it would result in prolonging the war*. This is about the most remarkable bit of British Bunsbyism that we have had.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Meeting of Recruiting Officers at the Astor House.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a meeting of recruiting officers, chiefly belonging to SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade, was held in Room No. 41 Astor House. Capt. SAUNDERS was appointed Chairman, and Capts. ROND and DOHERTY, Secretaries. Capt. SAUNDERS said the object of the meeting was to obtain the bounty promised to the men at once, as it would greatly facilitate enlistments.

The following resolutions were then offered, which, after much discussion, were adopted:

At a meeting of a Select Committee of Recruiting Officers for the City of New-York, held the 18th day of July, 1862, the following resolutions were proposed:

Whereas, The President of the United States has called for an additional force of 300,000 men for the prosecution of the war and the protection of the rights and privileges of loyal citizens; and

Whereas, It becomes necessary to offer inducements, independent of patriotic considerations, to persons to join the service; and

Whereas, The present inducements held out are only to be realized on the completion of companies or formation of regiments, and that there are not now available funds to enable volunteers to leave their families protected from want during the preliminary time that expires from the date of mustering in as volunteers, to the date of mustering in as companies; and

Whereas, There has not been any provison made by the United States Government, nor the Governor of the State of New-York, or the Corporation of the City of New-York, to appropriate or provide any sum or sums of money to aid and assist the recruiting officers (in this City) in recruiting the necessary numbers of men to complete the various organizations to which they are attached; and

Whereas, A portion of the order of the War Department dated July 16, 1862, is ambiguous and tends to diminish the energy and exertion of the recruiting officer by the prospect of consolidation; it is thereupon

Resolved, That we unanimously respond to the call of the President for an additional force of 300,000 men, and hereby pledge and offer up our lives in the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and exhort not only our own countrymen, but adopted citizens who have found an asylum in this their country of adoption, to rally around the Flag and the Union, and reduce to subjection those rebellious people that have dared to pollute the emblems of Liberty and Fraternity.

Resolved, That in order to induce a speedy enrollment for the various regiments now in course of organization in this City, and to place in the hands of volunteers sufficient available funds to enable them to leave their families protected against want during the time that expires from the date of mustering in, as volunteers, to the date of mustering in as companies, the Governor of the State of New-York be hereby requested to take upon himself the responsibility of offering at once a State bounty of $50 to each recruit, who shall have enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the volunteer army of the United States, such sum to be paid and payable to each and every man immediately after medical inspection and mustering in by the mustering officer *and on the same day*.

Resolved, That as considerable expense is, and must be, necessarily incurred by the various recruiting officers in this City, in recruiting the necessary number of men to complete their companies, and as there has not been any provision made either by the United States Government, the Governor of the State of New-York, or the Corporation of the City of New-York, to appropriate or provide any sum or sums of money to reimburse such expense, or to aid or ostensibly assist the recruiting officers in enlisting men, and as such recruiting officers have not now the cooperation of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York, which support was formerly enjoyed; it is therefore]

Resolved, That the said Union Defence Committee be and hereby is respectfully solicited to call for an appropriation to be made for this purpose, and for subscriptions from our patriotic and wealthy citizens, such appropriation or subscription to be under the control and management of said Committee, and to be by them distributed to the various Company Officers for recruiting purposes, in such manner as shall be deemed fit and proper by the said Committee, and irrespective of limit as to the Senatorial Districts of this City.

Resolved, That in the selection of the Union Defence Committee to urge our claims for such assistance, we review with admiration and gratitude their past labors in the organization of regiments now in the field, and rely on their further support to enable us to share in the honor and glory of victory and the restoration of the Union to its pristine peace and security.

Resolved, That so much of General Order from the War Department, dated July 16, 1862, as states that "Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Governor may designate, his men may be transferred to some other company, his appointment revoked, and be discharged without pay, unless the Governor shall think proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been transferred," be and hereby is declared ambiguous, as such portion of such order does dot state the date when the pay of such officer so appointed and mustered shall commence, and states only that he will be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, without defining the date of the commencement of such pay; and said portion of said General Order by reason of the threatened consolidation of companies tends to diminish the energy of officers recruiting, as no provision is made in said General Order to reimburse expenditure necessarily incurred in recruiting and obtaining volunteers.

Resolved, That the delays to which volunteer officers are subjected daily in the mustering office, while waiting to muster in recruits, and which are daily becoming greater, have become a considerable obstacle in the way of recruiting officers, and it is important that the late order of the War Department, authorizing one Second Lieutenant to be appointed forthwith for each company in process of organization, for the purpose of enabling each company to muster in its own recruits, should be carried into effect at once.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Governor of the State of New-York, the Boards of Alderman and Supervisors, and the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, for the gratuitous use of the room, after which a committee from the line-officers of the [illegible] district [illegible] and [illegible] were appointed, was appointed to wait upon the Union Defence Committee, after [illegible] then adjourned.

PAYMENT OF THE STATE BOUNTY.

[OFFICIAL.]

ALBANY, Saturday, July 19.

The following regulations will be observed with reference to the payment of the bounty of $50 authorized by the proclamation of July 17, 1862.

The bounty will be paid only to recruits who enlist for three years or the war, and who pass a satisfactory medical examination, in accordance with the instructions of the Surgeon-General of the State, dated July 15, 1862.

The entire bounty will in all cases be paid before the recruit leaves the State. In the case of the regiments now forming, immediately upon the muster into the service of the United States of one or more recruits, the Adjutant of the regiment or other mustering officer will transmit to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Paymaster-General, Albany, one copy of the list, with the corresponding enlistment forms attached, as provided in Paragraph 3.

Men of different companies will not be borne upon the same muster-roll, but as many men as is convenient may be borne upon one roll, provided they belong to the same company. At the same time, separate receipts, signed by each recruit, will be transmitted to the Paymaster-General, by the Adjutant, or other mustering officer.

Upon the receipt of the papers above-mentioned, the Paymaster-General will promptly return a check upon the Commercial Bank of Albany for one-half of the bounty, to wit, twenty-five dollars, payable to the order of the recruit, and a State certificate that, if he is with the regiment when its organization is completed, or is ordered from the State before the organization is completed, or is then properly accounted for, he will receive the balance of the bounty, twenty-five dollars.

In the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, each recruit will be required after his arrival at one of the three dépôts, Albany, Elmira or New-York, to undergo special inspection for bounty, to be made at Albany by Dr. MASON F. COGSWELL; at New-York by Dr. WM. H. THOMPSON, and at Elmira by Dr. WM. C. WEY. The surgeon will indorse upon a duplicate of the blank, headed—Volunteer Enlistment—a certificate that the recruit has been "examined for bounty and passed."

This blank so indorsed, together with a receipt signed by the recruit, will be transmitted by the surgeon to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Paymaster-General, Albany, who will promptly return a check for the entire amount of the bounty.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The mustering office in White-street was kept all day yesterday in an extraordinary state of bustle and excitement, by the recruiting offices throughout the City hurrying up with their squads of newly enlisted volunteers. The ninety dollars bounty and advance pay, now guaranteed to every one who spontaneously responds to the call for fresh troops, is having the effect of bringing men along faster than was expected—first-class men, most of them are, too, equal in all respects to those who composed some of the first and best regiments that New-York sent to the war. Besides the large number enrolled at the White-street office, several of the commanders of regiments under way here have sent a great many recruits up to the various encampments to be mustered in. This has been a considerable relief to the United States officers at the former place, and adds to the total of enlistments a good deal more extensively than the official figures would seem to show. In every way the prospects of soon raising the Empire State's quota of the additional army of three hundred thousand are brighter than ever.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Evidence of the alacrity with which the President's requisition is being responded to is not wanting at the Quartermaster's Office. Gen. ARTHUR and his Aids are scarcely allowed a moment's rest. All day long there is a rush to them for uniforms and equipments. There is, of course, a plentiful stock on hand of all these necessaries, so that soldiers do not have to wait an indefinite time—as was the case a year ago—for the clothes appropriate to their calling; but there is quite enough to do to merely hand out and keep account of the various articles that are demanded in such profusion.

THE ENCAMPMENTS.

The several places where the men are being organized into regiments and brigades are rapidly assuming the appearance of busy, thickly-populated encampments. In that of the Spinola Brigade, at East New-York, there are more than thousand men already gathered; Col. ALLEN has a numerous following at New-Dorp; the Halleck Guard mustered several hundred strong at Turtle Bay Brewery; there is a camp of instruction on Staten Island, and other eligible localities are being once more put to the military uses of last Summer.

THE POLICE IN THE FIELD.

The "force" is contributing all its energies to the cause for the purpose of quickly forming the regiment of which the former Captain of the Ninth Ward Police—the popular TURNBULL—is to be Colonel. Every guardian of the public peace, whilst having one eye to his regular duty, has another for the equally urgent object of recruting, and the consequence is a swift and steady influx to every Station-house of likely young fellows, whom a little timely conversation has impressed with the desire to do the State some service. Capt.—that is, Col.—TURNBULL'S regiment will be one of the first completed—that's certain.

THE POPE RIFLES.

Capt. LLOYD, at No. 7 Broadway, is meeting with encouraging success in the enrollment of this company. Men of a very superior stamp have already enlisted with him; and, if those wishing to join the army want to find themselves under a thoroughly efficient and straightforward officer, they cannot do better than follow Capt. LLOYD at the earliest opportunity.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. GURNEY is raising a regiment under this name, and is progressing in his endeavor finely. The camp is at Staten Island.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER arrived in this City on Friday night, and his appearance, after the gallant action of the Irish Brigade, under his brilliant leadership, at the Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Hill and Malvern's Hill, elicited great enthusiasm among all those who welcomed him. Gen. MEAGHER comes from his command at this particular juncture at the express orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN—made through Gen. SUMNER—to recruit men to fill the decimated ranks of the Sixty-ninth, Eighty-eighth and Sixty-third New-York Regiments.

Gen. MEAGHER was yesterday engaged in consultation with the members of the Irish Brigade Committee, under whose auspices last Fall, in conjunction with Gen. MEAGHER, the Brigade was raised. Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, Secretary *pro tem.*, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee at the Emigrant Bank, No. 51 Chambers-street, on Monday, at 3½ P. M. The Executive Committee, at the first organization, consisted of Messrs. Daniel Devlin (Chairman), Richard O'Gorman, Richard Bell, Joseph Stuart, Charles P. Daly, Andrew Carrigan, James O'Grady, Samuel Sloan, Wm. Mitchell, John Savage and John T. Doyle, Esqs. There is no doubt but that the General's countrymen will enthusiastically rally to the flag of the Irish Brigade.

COLONELCY OF THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

An error occurred in our reference to the organization in this District. The Colonel proposed after Mr. CORNELL, is Prof. ELIAS PEISSNER, recently Military Instructor in Union College, and who is authorized by the Government to raise the regiment quartered in Turtle Bay Park.

SERVICE PRESENTATION.

The Vosburgh Chasseurs, Eagle Brigade, Fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, had a large and fashionable concourse in attendance at dress parade on Wednesday afternoon last, at Camp Scroggs, Red House Grounds, Harlem. The regiment went through the various battalion movements with a high degree of proficiency. The occasion was made still more gratifying by the presentation to Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT U. S. A., Examining Surgeon at this station, of a massive silver ice bowl, as a memento of the regiment's high appreciation and regard for him as a citizen, a soldier, and a faithful public officer. Colonel BUCKINGHAM, commanding this fine regiment, made the presentation in an appropriate and feeling manner, and was neatly and cordially responded to by Dr. MOTT. The testimonial bore the following inscription: "Presented to Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT, Surgeon, U. S. A., by the officers of the 'Vosburgh Chasseurs,' Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. V., July 16, 1862." After which, the regiment and its guests (including many ladies) sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The President of the United States, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Dr. MOTT, Col. BUCKINGHAM, Lieut.-Col. DENIKE, the staff and line officers, the "Vosburgh Chasseurs," the ladies, &c., were toasted. In the evening, the Glee Club—Chauncey K.—(Sergeant,) serenaded the officers, and the proceedings broke up at a late hour. The testimonial (the workmanship of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.) will be on exhibition in their window during the next week.

NAVAL RECRUITING.

Recruiting for the United States Navy has begun on an entire new basis. Henceforward the rule for enlisting men for three years exclusively will be abolished, and seamen can ship for any term not less than a year, which they may choose. Already the recruiting officer of the receiving ship *Alleghany*, at Baltimore, the *North Carolina*, at this port, and the *Ohio*, at Boston, have put the new law in force, and are enlisting men under it. Naval recruiting has recently been brightening up. Over 110 men were enlisted in this City last week, being a clear increase of 40. There are now over 300 effective sailors on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, and more than 500 in the *North Carolina*, and nearly as many in Baltimore and Portland, Maine. Seven hundred have been enlisted at Portsmouth, N. H., a large number at New-Bedford, at Chicago, St. Louis and Cairo, so that, for a short time, at least, we shall hear no more of the scarcity of crews for our men-of-war.

When the rebellion broke out the *personnel* of the navy consisted of 8,000 sailors and 1,000 marines. There are now more than 25,000 attached to it—or three times its original force. The new army recruiting law, however, will injure naval enlistments. Steam having revolutionized navies, artillerists, coal-heavers, engineers, marines, boys and firemen are taken, in a great measure, from the same classes that feed a military body, leaving the nautical genus the only part of a frigate's crew which cannot be raised in an inland province. The fear of privateers, too, having diminished in influence, the mercantile marine is reemploying those sailors left idle when the *Sumter* mania was rife, and giving them large advances too. Thus Uncle Sam's area of recruiting for his men-of-war is growing so small by degrees, that, unless some large bounty is given we shall be troubled with what the Prince DE JOINVILLE fears so much, "men-of-war unmanned." The brass band temptation is now in vogue, the *Sabine* having charmed 200 men by it in a few days, so that musicians are likely to eclipse the Cherry-street runners in drumming for the navy.

HOW TO GET RECRUITS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice of late several communications in your valuable journal, commenting upon the apparent feebleness of the recruiting movement in this City, and, as usual, making all sorts of guesses as to the cause, and offering any number of suggestions and remedies. One thinks that the publication of the sick and wounded lists was doubtless a depreciating effect, and implores its discontinuance. Another will have it that the trouble lies in the ambiguity of the Bounty laws, and so on *ad infinitum*.

These are all very well in their way, and there is no doubt that these causes have their influence, but in my opinion, and I have had some little experience in these matters, the sole cause lies in the fact that most men are unwilling to enroll themselves into new organizations, preferring, if possible, some one of the tried and proved regiments already in the field. You may rest assured that when recruiting stations are opened by such regiments as the Fifth, (DURYEE'S Zouaves,) the Sixty-ninth, and the Ninth, (HAWKINS',) you will perceive a vast improvement in the recruiting returns for each week. In a few days arrangements will, it is expected, have been perfected for recruiting the Fifth New-York up to the war standard, it having, as you are aware, lost considerably in the late battles. The officers now in New-York on this duty are confident of rapidly filling up their magnificent corps.

Every one knows that battles can never be fought or won without some loss, and it is as well known that after every battle the columns of the papers are convulsively searched for the names of killed or wounded; so, Mr. Editor, you will please continue to publish your accurate lists, for the sake of the poor fellows' relatives. And I think that the man who quails at the sight of a list of killed and wounded does well to keep out of the army. He has no business there; the Army of the Potomac *never quails*, and I sincerely pity the man who does.

One thing is certain, that a greater portion of the new levy will have to go to make up for losses already suffered by regiments in the field. Scarcely a single corps now in active service but has had its ranks decimated by disease and the bullet. If you do not fill up these regiments speedily, there won't be much of them left, and I for one would not like to see that happen. Better to do this than to hatch out a fresh batch of new-fledged officers. G. F. W.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE PRESENT METHOD OF RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The abstract of a General Order from Washington, recently published, effectually places a stumbling block in the way of many officers possessed of some merit, service and respectability, from again entering the same, if paragraphs 2 and 3 are to be rigidly complied with. No authority is given to the officer, other than the Surgeon, to bodily examine the recruit, therefore why should he be held pecuniarily responsible for the false statement of the same, in case of his rejection, or that in case of his not furnishing his quota of men within a specified time, he should, at the will of the Governor who commissions him, be dropped from the roll, forfeit all the pay due him, (which he is justly entitled to from the time he is in the employ of the Government,) and have those men already enlisted by him transferred to some other company or regiment, so that his time, merit, money and patriotism all go for naught. The Government desire officers of some experience, but this order requires them to possess two other qualifications—unbounded amiability of temper and a well-filled purse. Honorable men wish and expect to be treated in the same spirit. No obstructions, particularly at this time, should be inadvertently placed in the way, and the officer who issued this order can readily see that it requires modification to insure prompt action.

JULY 18, 1862. JUSTICE.

THE WAR FEELING ELSEWHERE.

WAR MEETING AT BANGOR, ME.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, July 17.

A grand patriotic meeting was held here this evening in aid of enlistments for the late requisition of troops by the General Government. The enrolled militia of this city and neighboring towns, numbering one thousand, marched in procession with six bands of music.

The hall was crowded at an early hour. The immense mass of people caused the breaking down of a portion of the approach to the hall and some hundreds of people were precipitated some fifteen feet below on the sidewalk, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

The meeting then adjourned to the area in front of the Bangor House, where Vice-President HAMLIN, Gen. HOWARD, Hon. S. H. BLAKE, W. H. MCCRILLIS and others delivered addresses.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the people of the Penobscot Valley to sustain the Government with their full quota of troops, and calling upon the Administration to prosecute the war with vigor, and with all the means and all the men of whatever color they can command.

ENLISTMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

TOWANDA, Penn., Saturday, July 19.

A large county meeting was held at this place to-day, without distinction of party, to adopt measures for raising volunteers under the new call. It was recommended that Gov. CURTIN adopt the same course as that pursued by Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, namely: Offering a bounty of $50 for recruits. Enlistments are now going on, and great unanimity exists among the masses.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 18.

The prospects for enlistments for three years, throughout the State, under the new call, so far as heard from, are favorable, but it is believed would be largely increased if the term of service were made one year, as indicated by the bill just passed Congress, and better provision by the General Government to aid the State Governments in having the sick and wounded sent directly home. Camps will soon be established in various parts of the State. Gov. CURTIN contemplates calling an extra session of the Legislature, and in the meantime offering a State bounty.

THE ALBANY DISTRICT REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Friday, July 18.

Major SPRAGUE, United States Army, has been nominated Colonel of the Albany District Regiment of new Volunteers, and will accept, provided the permission of the War Department is granted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Enthusiastic meetings, to hasten enlistments, continue to be held in all parts of Massachusetts, and those towns which have had them once are so well pleased with the sensation that they insist on repeating them again and again.

The second war meeting at Wilbraham, Hampden County, was held Wednesday evening, at the Methodist vestry in the south parish. So great was the attendance that out of doors accommodations were sought in front of the church. Eighteen patriotic young men enlisted in the course of the evening.

Washington held an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday evening, voted $75 bounty for each volunteer, and nine young men agreed to enlist, two more than the town's quota. Cheshire, a stronghold of democracy, is said to have already raised her quota of troops.

Thirty recruits have already been enlisted in Newton.

Charlemont held a very full meeting on the 14th, and after eloquent speeches had been made by various gentlemen, voted to give $50 bounty to each volunteer. More than half the necessary sum was subscribed at once. The Selectmen have taken hold of the matter in earnest, and raised nearly the quota of men called for.

Sutton has held a public meeting, voted $100 bounty to each accepted recruit, and instructed the Selectmen to call a legal town meeting soon, and to receive the names of volunteers.

Brighton has made the most generous offer of any town or city yet announced—$125 bounty to each volunteer, also $50 extra for the first man, and $25 each for the next four who may enroll their names. Brighton's quota is forty. South Scituate offers $100 bounty to each recruit, and resolves that eight hundred thousand men should be put into the field immediately, to bring the war to a successful close the present year.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark *Advertiser* says: "Recruiting for the various New-Jersey regiments in the city is progressing very slowly. The fact that greater inducements are held out by the neighboring cities of New York and Brooklyn operates disadvantageously, and some arrangement by which Jerseymen can be induced to enlist in our own regiments should be effected without delay.

Recruiting for the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. CARMAN, has scarcely commenced as yet, though offices are being opened throughout the city for that purpose. There are also two offices in Jersey City, one in Hudson City, and one in Orange, recruiting for this regiment, and others will be shortly opened in those places.

An immense Union meeting was held in Camden, on Thursday evening—over 5,000 persons present. Mr. JAMES H. STEVENS presided, with Vice-Presidents from every Ward. Addresses were made by Hon. T. P. CARPENTER, Hon. J. C. POTTS, of Trenton, JAMES M. SCOVILLE, Esq., and others, and resolutions were adopted pledging the Government an unfaltering support to the extent of the last man and the last dollar. Judge POTTS, in his remarks, said the only way to make terms with traitors would be with the bayonet at his heart. No compromise can be made between loyal and traitorous men. The victories of our arms must be the *only* dictator. The grand way to subserve the Union was to confiscate all rebel property, and devastate their land, and make South Carolina a "howling wilderness."

CONNECTICUT.

At an enthusiastic and numerously attended meeting, held in Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday evening, Gov. BUCKINGHAM was present, and made a characteristically forcible speech. Hon. W. D. BISHOP also made a stirring address. He concluded by offering a subscription paper to the audience, and this is the way it started off:

Wheeler & Wilson Manufac. Co.	$5,000	Treat & Blake	$200
F. A. Benjamin	1,000	J. Mott & Co	200
C. Spooner	1,000	Eben Fairchild	200
Wm. D. Bishop	1,000	J. D. Alvord	100
Elias Howe, Jr.	1,000	J. G. Adams, M. D.	100
Nathaniel Wheeler	1,000	S. C. Patterson & Co.	100
Hanford Lyon	1,000	W. G. Sterling	100
D. H. Sterling	500	Hall & Read	100
J. C. Loomis	500	Wm. A. Booth	100
Russell Tomlinson	500	Sherman Hartwell	100
P. C. Calhoun	500	S. C. Booth	100
P. T. Barnum	500	J. S. Hanover	100
F. Wood	250	H. M. Hine	100
Wm. H. Perry	250	D. W. Thompson	100
S. S. Clapp	200	James Wilson	100
H. N. Hayes	200	Horace Nichols	100
Hayward & Bacon	200	R. B. Lacy	100
E. Birdsey & Co	200	S. B. Ferguson, Sr.	100
Dwight, Chapin & Co.	200	S. J. Andrews	100
		Samuel Larkin	100

The sums of $75 and $50 which were subscribed are too numerous to mention.

About 300 men have joined the Fourteenth Regiment, now at Camp Foote, Hartford, and the ranks are fast filling up. The National Union Committee of New-Haven has established seven recruiting offices, and all are meeting with success and filling up the ranks of the Lyon Regiment. The sum raised for the benefit of the regiment will probably reach the required amount of $15,000. The Meriden Britannia Company has offered $50 bounty to any of their workmen who will go to the war, with a promise of employment on their return. Other firms at Meriden have made liberal offers. The town authorities have voted $50 to each volunteer. By Saturday night, it is expected that a full company of 100 men will be enrolled at Meriden.

Rev. JONATHAN BRACE, D. D., of Milford, has offered to give $10 to each person who will enlist from that town, and if a full company is formed there, he will give them $500 additional.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, July 19.

At a large and enthusiastic town meeting, held this afternoon, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the aid of the families of volunteers who have or may enlist in the town, for the aid of the sick and wounded, and for promoting enlistments.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, July 19.

The war meeting last night was most enthusiastic, and the largest meeting ever held here. Lieut.-Col. AVERIL presided. Gov. BUCKINGHAM was the principal speaker. Many men enlisted on the spot.

Resolutions were passed calling on the Selectmen to make arrangements for supporting the families of volunteers.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Manchester *American* says over 600 men have been enlisted for the Ninth Regiment, now going into camp at the Fair Ground near Concord. Half of them are already in camp.

MAINE.

Another rousing meeting was held at Bangor on Thursday evening. Hon. JOHN A. PETERS presided, and Gen. HOWARD was present and made a speech. He said:

"We marched to within five miles of Richmond. We were sapped by sickness and death, till the army of 80,000 did not exceed 40,000. I come before you to represent to you that our armies need replenishing; they are all too small. We have done a good deal, but there is more to do; and we must send reinforcements, and that right away. Will you leave your gallant Second to struggle without aid? [No, no!] I am glad to see it stated that the war is to be carried on with more vigor. [Applause.] I see an earnest of this in the appointment of Gen. POPE to command in Virginia, and that he is going to chase the enemy wherever he can find them. [Applause.]

I hear it said that Federal arms have protected property of rebels. I belong to the Army of the Potomac, and we have only protected such property from marauders; but I think we have not used the services of slaves enough, or we might have saved many of our men. And I am glad to see the President and the people moving toward the right. I am not a politician, but love all parties alike. Now is the time to unite all for the country. I know Gen. HUNTER, and know what he says will be true; and he says that the black brigade he organized is more than a success. Now, is it not better to put these black regiments in the fortifications South, and have our men for service elsewhere? [Applause.] I say to you that these black men are willing to help us, and they are the only loyal people in the South, and they may prove an efficient aid to our cause.

As to MCCLELLAN, he approved his course as a whole, and believed in his ability, though he may have made some mistakes, and was glad that he had brought off his little army so well after that hard struggle. We are too apt to worship men. We must not depend entirely upon any General, but put confidence in the whole. If we make proper sacrifice we must succeed. I have done what little I could for the cause. Every one is called upon to lend his assistance to its fullest extent. We have but a small proportion of the three hundred thousand. We must fill up our old regiments, and send new. Those men you have sent are not cowards. When I was wounded there and went to the rear, I didn't find one skulker. They stood their ground. How different from the poor fools who have gone to Canada! [Applause.] All our divisions did nobly! Even CASEY'S was a brave division, and we should do them justice, they stood so long under such an opposing force. We must come up still to the work, and send our brave fellows assistance. We are too apt to look to the country, but we should rather look to what is to be done to save the country. It is more important for us to preserve that for our fathers to make these institutions. You will ask what will become of all these rebels. The rebels are the ones to ask that. We will answer them at the cannon's mouth, and with the gallows. [Applause.]

But you ask, what if England interferes? I don't believe they will. Their people are favorable to us. France has got enough to do in Mexico, for we have taught the Mexicans how to keep them at bay. But let them interfere, and we will rise in our majesty. Then will be the time for the multitude to come up to the work. If England interferes, Ireland will be more with us than ever, and many Irishmen will be in the army against England. We should only think of what is right, and carry it out at whatever cost, and with such feeling we must succeed."

Vice-President HAMLIN also made a brief address. He said:

"I have a right to demand for you a more vigorous prosecution of the war. When the Ship of State is rocked in the tempest, all should come to the rescue, and throw aside partisanship. I say we want to send forth no Federal bayonets to protect rebel property. We don't fight the rebels to save their property. We want to save, as much as possible, our men, if it is done by men a little blacker than myself. [Applause and laughter.] He wished his voice could reach the officials at Washington. They are slow to move, but they must come to that position, when they will seize everything to our advantage. I see hope for this end in the darkness of to-day. They must come to see the necessity of seizing every means of helping our men in the field.

We want to send men to the Second Maine and Col. ROBERTS, of whom all are proud, offered above for Col. ROBERTS.] We must furnish all our brave officers and commanders, for what State can boast such good officers as we? We want to show Europe that we will come up freely to sustain this Government. But if we can't get enough voluntarily, we must draft enough, for we have a country to preserve. This contest is to test the virtue of Republican Government, and we must furnish men and means sufficient to sustain the cause. We have a few who are cavilling in our streets about Abolitionism and such doctrines, and men who can stop to talk about such matters are traitors at heart. I should not be sorry if they were hanged.

All about us they are offering to come up and enlist—and will you be behind in this work? Shall we not do voluntarily what must be done by some means?

In conclusion he invoked every one to look to the responsibility which rests upon him in this crisis, and swear to support this great cause of free institutions, or die in its defence."

ILLINOIS.

Still another proclamation has been issued by Gov. YATES. He says:

"The war has now arrived at the most critical point. A series of splendid successes has crowned our arms. The enemy has been driven from Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky, from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and from the sea coast at almost all points. The Mississippi has been opened from Cairo to the Gulf. The Potomac has been opened from Washington to the Chesapeake. Beaten, broken, demoralized, bankrupt and scattered, the enemy has fled before our victorious legions, leaving us a large area of conquered territory and almost innumerable posts in the enemy's country to garrison with our troops. But the rebels, whose leaders are bold and sagacious, and with whom the fate of the rebellion is now neck or nothing, have, with the energy of desperation, resolved to cast all upon the hazard of a single battle; and while weak at every other point, they have, by the evacuation of Corinth, and by the rapid concentration of their scattered forces at Richmond, brought together a great and powerful army, far superior in numbers to that of our own at the same point. With consummate skill and generalship they have planned so as not only to defend their own Capital, but also, should they be successful in driving back MCCLELLAN, to take ours, and raise the rebel flag upon the Capitol at Washington, with the expectation that so great a conquest would reanimate the South, revive their fading fortunes, and secure them the immediate cooperation of the two great Powers of Europe—England and France.

This is their last great stake. The desperation with which they have fought has developed the depth, intensity and recklessness of their designs. Their mode of warfare is the most malignant, desperate and savage. Thus we are brought to the very crisis of the rebellion, and all our hopes, and the hopes of this great country, hang upon the issue.

It is for this reason that the President telegraphs me, in a private dispatch, "Time is everything. Please act in view of this."

Illinoisans! In view of the crisis, when the battles soon to be fought will be decisive, when the alliance with foreign Powers is not only sought, but confidently relied upon by the rebels, and when our own brave volunteers, contending against unequal numbers, stretch out their hands for help, I cannot doubt the response you will give. Indeed, I am most happy to state that, in response to the active measures already taken, every mail brings me the glad tidings of the rapid enrollment of our volunteers in the nine regiments which are forming.

Covered all over with glory, with a name honored throughout the earth—shining with the lustre of the great achievements of her sons on almost every field, Illinois will not now hold back and tarnish the fame she has so nobly earned. To the timid who suppose that the State will not now respond, I say "take courage." They vastly underrate the patriotism and courage of the men of Illinois. But I repeat, time is everything. Defeat now would prolong the war for years. Also remember that every argument of public necessity, of patriotism, every emotion of humanity appeals to the people to turn out in overwhelming demonstration, so that the rebellion may be speedily crushed and an end put to this desolating war. Remember the words of DOUGLAS, that the "shortest road to peace is the most stupendous preparation for war."

MICHIGAN.

At a meeting held in the Campus Martius, Detroit, on Tuesday evening, WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, Mayor, presided. Hon. LEWIS CASS was among the Vice-Presidents. Hon. W. A. HOWARD spoke. In the course of his address he said:

"Every citizen must seek first what he ought *not* to do. We must not seek our own advantage. We must not criminate or recriminate. Let us not have any party feeling, but come up boldly to the assistance of our brethren in the field. I hold that the ranks of our soldiers may be best filled by volunteers. Our soldiers have already raised the honor of Michigan by the battles they have fought, and by the powerful odds they have withstood. Every one that can go, ought to go. I cannot go, but I will do better; I will procure five men to go in my place. I would like to go, but they will not let me, for I have no teeth to bite a cartridge, and I can do more good at home. Every man who cannot go must put his hand in his pocket, for we had better lose a hundred lives now than to have preserved hereafter one life unworthy of a citizen. Gentlemen, this crisis is upon us, and the men of the city—the rich men—must do the next best thing to going—help those who do go and the families they leave behind them. The only real danger is that foreign Governments will interfere; but whether we fight only rebels or the concentrated Powers of the world, as long as there is one man left we will support this glorious old Constitution and Government in its integrity, as our fathers delivered it to us. Mr. Mayor, I move that a Committee of six be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting."

VERMONT.

The Burlington, Vt., *Times* says recruiting for the Tenth Regiment in that State, is briskly going on. Over thirty men have been recruited in that county, this week.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPOINT has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
WHEELING, Va., July 16, 1862.

To the People of Virginia:

The large area of territory won by the arms of the Nation, requiring numerous garrisons to hold the military positions thereof, the casualties incident to war, together with the threatened interference of two of the great Powers of Europe to destroy our greatness and diminish our power, have caused the President of the United States to call for 300,000 men, to secure the Nation's integrity, and if needs be to punish properly the impertinent intermeddling with our internal affairs. Of this number, the State of Virginia has been called upon to furnish 2,080 men, as her proportion, for the term of three years, or during the war.

To aid and assist in the work of furnishing the State's quota, I desire all the Senators and members of the House of Delegates to act as agents in procuring volunteers in their respective districts and counties, that they associate with themselves, discreet persons in each magisterial district in their several counties as recruiting Committees; that they recommend active, intelligent and brave men to be commissioned as Second Lieutenants of the companies raised therein, and that they exercise their discretion as to the most effective means of obtaining volunteers, by holding public meetings annd otherwise.

Loyal men of Virginia! although internecine war has devastated our lands, brought grief to our homes and sadness to our hearts, yet I do not doubt that you will voluntarily respond to this call, and fly to assist your brave brethren in this last struggle for home, country and constitutional freedom, and secure, forever to ourselves and to our children, the priceless legacy bequeathed us by our fathers. Your sister States are nobly responding by voluntary enlistment. Let it not be said, that it was left for Virginia to furnish her quota by resorting to *draft*.

F. H. PIERPONT, Governor.

By the Governor:
L. A. HAGANS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Henry Browne, Thirty-first Regiment N. Y. V.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This accomplished officer, whose unremitted services during this war have won the repeated approbation and favorable mention of his superiors, is well known in the military, legal and political circles of our City. At an early period he was smitten with the *furor militaris*, and has ever since cherished an invincible passion for the warlike profession. While still a mere stripling he received a commission in the New-York Volunteers, and, until the close of the Mexican campaign, served under the famous Gen. SCOTT, of whose young soldiers so many are now rendering good service to their country. Col. BROWNE distinguished himself in the battles of Chapultepec, Cherubusco, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Mexico and Molino del Rey, the last of which he absented himself from his regiment to participate in—a circumstance which Gen. SCOTT afterward declared gave him the prestige of one hundred battles. Some of his adventures in that romantic region have been narrated in "Campaign Reminiscences," a

...GOLD MEDAL GRAND PIANOS.—...

...Secretary STANTON has laid before Congress, in answer to a resolution of inquiry of the House of Representatives, the full correspondence in relation to the occupation of White House, Va. The following official explanation from Gen. McCLELLAN discusses the whole question:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP LINCOLN, VA., June 22, 1862.

SIR: On the 7th inst. I received a telegram from you, a copy of which I here insert:

[Telegram.]
WASHINGTON, June 7—12½ P. M.

Very urgent complaints are being made from various quarters respecting the protection afforded to the rebel Gen. LEE's property, called the White House, instead of using it as a hospital for the care of wounded soldiers. It is represented that they have even to purchase a glass of water for thirsty, wounded and suffering soldiers. It seems to me that the necessities of our soldiers require that this property should be devoted to their use, rather than be protected for rebel officers by whose arms our troops have fallen. I hope you will give an order to that effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of WAR.

To this I replied on the same day as follows:

[Telegram]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of 12:30 P. M. to-day received, and I must confess that its contents have not only struck me with astonishment, but have given me much pain. The care of the sick and wounded has tasked the unremitted energies of the whole medical corps in this army, as well as occupied a great share of my attention from other important duties, and I feel conscious that everything has been done for their comfort that human efforts could accomplish.

The White House, of the rebel Gen. LEE, referred to, is a small frame building of six rooms, worth probably fifteen hundred dollars, and the Medical Director states that it would not accommodate more than thirty patients. He has tents where the patients are comfortable, and he has, therefore, never conceived it necessary to call for the use of the house as a hospital.

As to the story about the thirsty, wounded, suffering soldiers having to buy a glass of water, its only foundation probably originated in the fact that some civilian, who was too indolent to go for the water himself, may have paid a negro for bringing it to him.

The following extract from a dispatch just received from Col. RUFUS INGALLS, the Chief Quartermaster in charge at White House, will give you some light upon this subject, and perhaps satisfy you as to the motives of the individuals who make the urgent complaints in question: "No one here has ever had cause to suffer for water, unless he was too drunk or sick to drink it. We have water in unnecessary abundance. The springs are numerous, the water is very fine, and no prohibition has ever been placed on the free and unlimited use of it. The author of this report to the contrary must be a simpleton or a malicious knave."

I have given special directions to protect the property of the White House from any unnecessary injury or destruction, because it was once the property of Gen. WASHINGTON, and I cannot believe that you will regard this as a cause for rebuke or censure. I protect no houses against use when they are needed for sick or wounded solders. Persons who endeavor to impose upon you such malicious and unfounded reports as those alluded to are not only enemies to this army, but to the cause in which we are now fighting.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

In answer to which I received the following:

[Telegram.]
WASHINGTON, 8th.

Major-Gen. McClellan:

My dispatch to you in relation to the White House, was to inform you that representations were made here concerning the matter by persons who profess to speak from personal knowledge, and also by letters, in order that your attention might be directed to it, and all grounds of complaint removed, if any exist. I am glad that your explanation will enable me to correct this misrepresentation. Neither you nor I can hope to correct all such stories, but so far as it is in my power I shall labor to do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

I remained under the impression that the matter was disposed of to your entire satisfaction, until I received a communication from the Assistant Secretary of War, under date of the 16th instant, inclosing a copy of a communication from the Surgeon-General to the War Department, bearing your indorsement, recommending that I should make the order therein requested. I insert copies of both, that the subject may be better understood.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 16, 1862.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to forward to you the inclosed copy of a communication of this date, just received from the Surgeon-General, requesting that the "White House grounds" may be turned over to the medical authorities for hospital purposes, with the recommendation which the Secretary has indorsed thereon, and to call your early attention to the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. P. WOLCOTT.
Assistant Secretary of War.

Major-General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 16, 1862.

SIR: It has been represented to me by responsible gentlemen that the White House and the inclosed grounds are admirably adapted for hospital purposes.

The water used by the sick, at present, is very bad; that on the White House grounds, on the contrary, is excellent. The location is moreover an admirable one for a hospital camp. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that the house and grounds may be turned over to the medical authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

Hon E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A true copy from the original on file in this Department.
C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1862.

On the receipt of the foregoing I ordered the chief medical officer of this army to proceed at once to White House and make a thorough investigation of the whole matter, and I here insert a copy of his report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP LINCOLN, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
June 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded to White House on Friday afternoon, 24th, and returned yesterday.

I called upon Col. INGALLS, and in company with him examined the house known as the White House, as well as the outbuildings, grounds and spring.

The house is two stories in height, with two small rooms on each floor, with a very small wing at each end on the lower floor, a cellar under the main building, and with no attic.

The four rooms in the main building can each accommodate five patients; one of the wings can accommodate three, or perhaps four patients; the other is a sort of pantry, and has on one side the opening for the stairway to descend into the cellar. This room is unfit for any other purpose than a dispensary or kitchen. The cellar is dark, damp and foul, and in my opinion should of itself forbid the occupation of the house as a hospital.

The greatest number of sick which the house can accommodate is, then, twenty-four, leaving no room for the nurses. The outbuildings are entirely unfit for hospital purposes.

The grounds consist of a lawn shaded by locust trees, and a kitchen garden. The lawn affords room for about twenty-five hospital tents.

The kitchen garden is of loose soil, parts of it rather low, and in wet weather would be muddy and uncomfortable; by ditching it might be drained.

The spring is at the foot of the bank near the dairy house. The water is good, similar to that of the other springs that have been prepared for the use of the men.

The supply of water in the spring within the grounds is very scanty. The hospital steward told me he had abandoned it because he found it required two hours and a half to fill a barrel of water. The spring is inaccessible to wagons. It has always been at the service of the hospital. I inclose the order of Col. INGALLS to that effect.

If this house were used for hospital purposes, it could only be made available for the quarters of the surgeons attached and for a dispensary.

The sick would require hospital tents upon the lawn. If the grounds were occupied in this way, as they are altogether insufficient for the whole establishment, it would necessitate the organization of a separate administration—surgeons, cooks, stewards, &c.—an expenditure of *personnel* that we cannot very well afford.

We have now one hundred and seventy hospital tents pitched on the plantation, well arranged and well policed, the camp well drained, the administration tents, the cooking apparatus, and the subsistence tents centrally located and convenient for all parties. Thirty-five more tents are on the ground, and are being pitched as the force at our disposal will allow. Sixty-five of these tents have plank floors. The remaining thirty-five of the first one hundred received would have been floored if the lumber had been on hand.

The delay in receiving this, however, has developed an interesting and important fact: the mortality in the floored tents has been very sensibly greater than in those without floors. I have directed the surgeon in charge to prepare tables showing the comparative ratio of deaths in the two classes of tents, for my information. If lumber is received I will suspend the flooring of the remaining tents until these tables can be examined and the question set at rest.

I must remark that, although the whole of the tents occupied were in good police, and an air of comfort pervading them, still, those without floors were decidedly superior in these respects to the others.

In relation to the relative advantages of hospital tents and buildings for hospital purposes, I think that among those at all familiar with the subject there is but one opinion—that the tents are decidedly the best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. TRIPLER,
Surgeon and Med. Director, Army of Potomac.

Gen. R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

I also insert a communication on this subject this day received from Dr. E. P. VOLLUM, Medical Inspector, who, upon the 17th inst., received an order from the Surgeon-General to proceed to "White House and other necessary points, and organize a system for the more efficient conduct of the transportation of the sick and wounded of the army of the Potomac to general hospitals."

MEDICAL INSPECTOR'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23, 1862.

SIR: As you requested, I will state my opinion of the amount of accommodation of the White House, Va., for the sick and wounded, and what I know of the supply of water there for hospital purposes.

The White House will hold about twenty-five beds, with scarcely room enough for the necessary number of nurses for that number. If the space in the house were consumed by an apothecary-store, rooms for medicines, provisions and soldier's effects necessary for that number of beds, the place would be excessively crowded. In this calculation the medical officers and steward would have to quarter outside.

The spring in front of the White House, near the water's edge, has a good flow of water, but not enough for the sick under Dr. WATSON's care, near that place; in consequence of which he sank some casks near by, which he informed me furnished enough water of good quality. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

EDM. P. VOLLUM,
Medical Inspector United States Army.

Brig.-Gen. S. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General Army of the Potomac.

The only order ever given by me in regard to this property was that on the 16th of May. I directed that the house and yard should not be occupied by our troops. I did this because of the associations which connect the premises with the earlier life of him whom we call the Father of his Country; and this order, with the reason therefor, was at once telegraphed to yourself in these words:

"I have taken every precaution to secure from injury this house, where WASHINGTON passed the first portion of his married life. I neither occupy it myself, nor permit others to occupy it, or the grounds in immediate vicinity."

The rest of the property, covering several thousand acres, with all the other buildings, have been open to use by this army. I believe that the only complaint made in reference to the order given by me is the assertion that the premises should have been used for hospital purposes.

I have never received any suggestion from any medical officer or from any other source in this army, that such use was desirable, and on this point I refer you to the report of the Medical Director and the statement of the Medical Inspector.

It appears that there is a spring within or near the enclosure, of which my first knowledge was derived after receipt of your telegram of the 7th inst. As to the character of this spring, and the general facilities for obtaining water at the White House, I refer you to the statements of Col. INGALLS, the Medical Director and Medical Inspector hereinbefore inserted.

That the officer in charge there may, however, be protected against misrepresentation, I here insert a copy of a written order issued by him on the 21st of May on this very subject:

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER,
WHITE HOUSE, Va., May 21, 1862.

The guards and sentinels around the White House will allow the carts and wagons used for hospital purposes to have access at all times to the water within the inclosure. RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aid-de-Camp and Quartermaster United States Army.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that where springs or wells are in the vicinity of large bodies of troops, commanders often find it necessary to place guards over them, not to prohibit, but to protect the proper use of the water.

Those who have originated the false statements concerning this house, yard and spring, are, in fact, as stated in my dispatch of the 7th inst., enemies of this army, and of the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon-General, and caused him to make official representations, which, on examination, prove to be unfounded in truth, and which are disrespectful to his superior officer. They have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the commander and the Medical Director of this army in the midst of the most arduous duties.

Under the circumstances, I conceive I shall best discharge my duty and meet your wishes by deferring the order recommended by you until this statement has been considered, and some specific instruction given to me, unless the Medical Director may desire to make such use of the property.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

Interesting Letter from David Livingstone, Narrating His Recent Exploration.

The following interesting letter from DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D. D. C. L., &c., the great African Explorer, having been just received during the Summer recess of the Geographical and Statistical Society, is published in the TIMES for the benefit of the members of the Society and the public generally:

RIVER SHIRE, Jan. 6, 1862.

Having recently returned from the exploration of about two hundred miles of Lake Nyassa, a few notes respecting this part of the Lake region of intertropical Africa may not be unacceptable to my fellow-members of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

We carried a boat past the Murchison* cataracts of this river, in August last, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles; in that space we have five considerable cataracts of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet each to the intermediate spaces; are very rapid, too, as may be inferred by the total descent being twelve hundred feet. When we launched the boat on the Upper Shire we were virtually on the lake, though sixty miles distant—for that part of the river partakes much of the character of a lake. It spreads out in one spot to a lakelet ten or twelve miles long, and five or six broad.

On the 2d of September we sailed into Lake Nyassa and found it to be very deep; our means of sounding were very imperfect; we had brought a lead line of thirty-five fathoms; failing to reach the bottom at a mile from the shore we employed a fishing line and found bottom in a bay at one hundred fathoms, or six hundred feet, but a mile outside of the bay we felt none, with one hundred and sixteen fathoms, or six hundred and ninety-six feet. The water is cool, in consequence of its large volume, and alligators, being well fed on fish seldom molest men, allowed us to bathe in the shores whenever we chose. This great luxury can be enjoyed in but few African rivers, and palisades are often made by the natives to protect women in drawing water against these dangerous reptiles. The shape of the lake is, with the help perhaps of a little imagination, somewhat like Italy on the map. The ankle of the boot is the narrowest part, about eighteen or twenty miles, that is, if we exclude the arms of its southern end. One of these, thirty miles long and ten or twelve broad, is prolonged into the Shire; the other, about the same breadth, is eighteen miles long, and if we reject the shape we may say that the southern end has a forked appearance. It expands up toward the north to fifty or sixty miles. The length is over two hundred miles, probably two hundred and twenty-five, but we failed to reach above the two hundred.

It begins in latitude 14° 25' South, and extends into the southern borders of the 10° South latitude. It lies between 35° and 36° East longitude, and is very nearly straight. We sailed along the western shore, and found it to be a succession of bays, all open to the east. We were there during the prevalence of equinoctial gales, and found that furious storms came down with great suddenness from the mountains and high lands with which Lake Nyassa is surrounded. Heavy seas, in which no open boat could live, often get up in fifteen or twenty minutes. There are several small, rounded, rocky islands, covered with forest, and are uninhabited. These would afford no shelter to a ship, for many rocks jut out from deep water near them, and anchorage is to be found only near the shore. Five rivers of from fifteen to thirty yards flow into it from the west. Possibly another of larger size flows into it from the north, but that we did not see. The Lake rises and falls about three feet between the wet and dry seasons; the water is fresh but somewhat earthy tasted, and hard. The population on its shores is prodigiously large; all engage in catching fish by nets, hooks, creels, torches or poison. Slavery is the only trade they know. An Arab vessel called a *chow* had lately been built on the lake to carry slaves across, and we daily expect a steamer (in parts) out from England to be carried past the Cataracts, and launched on its waters, for a very different purpose. The natives had never seen Europeans before, and we had to bear to be stared at to any amount. They were, upon the whole, civil. No fines were levied or dues demanded. We were, however, robbed in the sphere of the Slavers' operations; the first time we had suffered loss by thieves in Africa. The people are much less honest where Slavery goes on than elsewhere, and there they place but little value on human life. We went up to show a mission (sent out by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities) a healthy locality on the highlands south of Mount Zomba, and in trying to induce a tribe called Ajona to desist from slave-hunting, were attacked with poisoned arrows and guns, and but for recourse to firearms in self-defence, would soon have been made food for the vultures. They were the first who have attacked us in Africa, and seemed maddened by continual success in clever forays against their fellowmen. Africa is a continent of the Future. It is impossible to recite its capabilities. It is preeminently a cotton country, for here the plant is perennial, and requires little of that heart-breaking toil necessary where it is an exotic. No frosts endanger the crops, and the best qualities yield largely. Slave-hunting is the greatest drawback known; it depopulates the country so much that labor becomes dead in proportion to its prevalence. The Portuguese possessions on the Zambesi are valueless because all the labor is departed to Bourbon—the subjects of His Most Faithful Majesty of Lisbon having performed the part of the boy of the goose with the golden egg.

In addition to the mission of the English Universities, two other missions in this region are contemplated. Healthy localities can be secured on the highlands, which arise on our east to a height of some 7,000 or 8,000 feet above the sea. I am, &c., &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

*So named after Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, President of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE NEWARK SHINPLASTERS.—The city has finally determined to issue shinplasters—they will be ready in about fifteen days—they will be printed on bank-note paper, two plates being used. To prevent their being photographed, they will be printed in two colors, black and red, and it is intended that they shall make a creditable appearance. There seems to be a desire on the part of the public that the city should at once issue these notes, while at the same time there is a disposition to discourage the issue of shinplasters by individuals, and the only plan to check such issue is for the city to take the matter in hand, and issue their notes. We understand that the City of Philadelphia has issued shinplasters, notwithstanding there is a law against it, and the effect there has been to afford immediate relief. The Mayor of Philadelphia has made application to our authorities, desiring them to take a quantity to use in this city. It is not probable the necessity which seems to call for this issue will exist for more than two or three weeks, as coin will very rapidly emerge from its lurking-places when the hope of gain which prompted its concealment shall disappear. The notes are being printed by the Union Bank Note Company of this city.—*Newark Mercury, July 15.*

Small Change—Divide the Premium.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not because silver coin is wanted for other than ordinary purposes, that it commands a premium. It is either foolishly withdrawn from circulation and hoarded, or treated as an article of merchandise by the brokers. If all who buy and sell will adopt the plan of *dividing* the current premium between themselves, there will soon be no premium to divide, and change will be as abundant as formerly. Every one who will act on this principle, in buying and selling, will greatly relieve himself from the prevailing annoyance. Let every man be his own broker; that will cure the evil. Z.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Mme. Restell in Trouble—A Baby Missing.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

The People ex rel. Frederica W. Neidlinger vs. *Ann Lohman, alias Restell.*—This was an application for an attachment against the person of Mme. Restell, the famous female physician. In August, 1855, the relator, who was *enciente* at the time, came to live with the respondent as a domestic servant, and continued to live with her for eleven months. Soon after her arrival a male child was born to the relator, and immediately on its birth it was intrusted to a Mrs. Wright for a few days, but was afterward given by respondent for adoption to an unknown lady who lived in the country. On the 14th of November, 1856, a *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Roosevelt requiring the respondent to show cause why the child should not be given up. The case was immediately referred for examination into the facts, but after the filing of the referee's report, as there appeared no satisfactory result, an order of court was granted in April, 1858, to the effect that an attachment should issue, unless the respondent should set forth in an affidavit, to return, to whom and by what authority she parted with the child. It was alleged for the defence that the child was given away by the free will and at the request of the relator. The matter rested here until September, 1861, when another order was issued, to show further cause why an attachment should not issue against the respondent. Testimony was again taken, but nothing further was elicited about the person to whom the child had been given, or as to the child's whereabouts at the time. The relator was determined not to let the matter rest here, and accordingly, on Friday last, applied for an attachment against the defendant, who, it was alleged, was an abortionist by profession. Proof to that effect was offered by the counsel for relator, in one of the respondent's own advertisements in the *Sunday Times* of July 13, but the Court refused to admit the evidence. Decision reserved.

W. W. Dunker for relator; J. H. White for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Martha H. Campbell vs. *Archibald H. Campbell*, —Judgment of divorce granted.

Hanna vs. *Dexter.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied with $5 costs.

Cochran vs. *Gardner.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of term and disbursements of entry of judgment, and $10 costs of motion, judgment to stand as security.

Clarke vs. *Gregg.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of default and $10 costs this motion answer to be served and costs to be paid within ten days after the service of a copy of this order.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

Lehner et al. vs. *Komdorfer.*—Motion granted.
Wright et al. vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion granted.
Colin vs. *Cram.*—Motion granted.
Stow vs. *Cram.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	98	20 Penn. Coal Co.	95⅛
14,000 do	97⅜	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	97⅜	200 do	93⅝
5,000 do	97¼	100 do	91
5,000 do	97	50 do	s60 90¾
10,000 do	96¾	50 do	s7 91
45,000 do	96⅜	100 do	s12 91
6,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.		50 do	s60 91
Notes	small. 101⅛	100 do	s30 91
500 do	small. 100⅜	200 do	91⅛
5,000 do	small. 100¾	50 do	91⅛
23,000 do	101⅛	1,400 do	91⅜
8,000 do	101⅜	100 Erie Railway	34
18,500 do	101⅜	300 do	33⅞
5,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73	117	275 do	33⅝
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '81	104	200 do	b30 34
5,000 Ill. War Loan	96	135 Hudson Riv. R.	43
5,000 do	95⅜	150 do	43⅛
5,000 do	95⅛	25 do	s15 43
14,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	50	50 do	43¼
6,000 do	b60 50¼	100 Harlem R.	14⅜
4,000 N. C. State 6s	65	100 Harlem R. pref.	31¼
25,000 Mo. State 6s	46⅜	100 do	b60 35⅜
5,000 California 7s	95⅜	100 do	s30 35⅝
2,000 Brooklyn W. L'n	102⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	24⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	101	300 M. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	54
5,000 do	101⅛	200 do	54⅛
12,000 Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	97⅜	100 do	b30 54⅜
17,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	89	250 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip.	56⅜
4,000 Mich. So. s. f. b.	100	100 do	s30 56¼
1,000 Del. L. & W. 1 m.	108	100 Cleve. & Pitts'g Rd.	22
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	62	250 Galena & Chic. Rd.	69
1,000 Ga & Chi. 1st m.	104½	100 do	s30 68⅞
5,000 G. & C. 2d m. b.	s10 102	50 do	s60 68¾
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F. bs.	90¼	700 Cleve. & Toledo Rd.	46⅜
5,000 N. J. C. 1st m. '70	108	250 do	s3 46⅜
10 Metropolitan B'k.	99	200 do	s10 46⅝
20 Im. & T. Bank	89	350 Chi. & Rock I's. R.	62⅜
16 Park Bank	107	100 do	s10 62⅝
10,000 American Gold	118¼	250 do	b10 62⅝
20,000 do	b10. 118⅛	300 do	62⅝
30,000 do	118⅜	50 do	b30 62⅝
5,000 do	b10. 118⅝	50 do	b1 62⅝
40,000 do	118⅝	100 do	s10 62⅝
60 Pacific M. S. Co	107	100 do	s30 62¾
50 do	s15. 107	10 Mill. & Pr. Duch. R.	31⅜
10 do	107¼	50 do	32
150 Mich. Cen. R.	58⅜	200 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R	s60 75
200 do	58	100 do	b30 76
50 do	58⅛	100 do	76
50 do	s30 58	50 Del., L. & West. R.	94

SATURDAY, July 19—P. M.

There was considerable excitement in the Stock Market to-day on Government Securities and New-York Central Shares. The former was sold down unexpectedly to 96½ ₱ cent. at the early Board, which quotation on being reported on the Street brought forward buyers at 97½@98 @99 ₱ cent., the last figure being bid at the close. On the other hand New-York Central opened quite as firm as the closing rate of yesterday and continued to advance up to 91⅞ ₱ cent., controlling, in a considerable degree, the Share list generally, which left off firm about as follows:

N. Y. Central	91¼	Illinois Central	56⅛
Erie	33⅜	Pacific	107
Erie Preferred	61⅜	Panama	130
Mich. Central	58¼	U. S. 7.30 ₱ cents	101⅛
Mich. Southern	24⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	99
Mich. Guarant'd	54⅜	U. S. Notes C'm H.	108
Rock Island	62⅜	U. S. 5s, 1874	85¼
Galena	69⅜	Gold	119¼

The market for Gold opened 118½@⅝ and recovered 1 ₱ cent., closing 119⅛@119⅜ ₱ cent. The shipment to England to-day was $1,045,000, or about one-half of the shipment of last Saturday.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	98⅜	Metropolitan	99
Union	90	Nassau	97
Greenwich	130	Continental	82
Pacific	120	Import. & Traders'	99
Bank of N. America	95	Park	107¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	92
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c.	103
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	108¾	T. H. & A. 2ds 8 ₱ c., '70	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv'b'l '76	108¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie Firsts, '69	107	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	45
Erie seconds, '69	105	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Erie thirds, '83	97⅜	Del., Lac. & W. firsts	108
Erie fourths, '80	89	Del. Lac. & W. seconds	101
Erie fifths, '58	80	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1s, '77	83	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62
Hudson firsts, '69	111	Tol. & Wab. Ind. B'ds	76½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Mil. & P. Du Chien firsts	91½
Hudson thirds, '75	90	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104½
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	105	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ex.	104½
Harlem seconds, '64	103¼	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	102½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	107	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	90¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	101	N. Central firsts	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	82	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	89
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	99¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	74½

The Wool Trade.

Business has been checked during the past week by the reluctance of holders to sell, unless at materially advanced prices. Some importers have withdrawn their supplies of foreign altogether, until the exchange market shall have become more settled. Domestic is coming in to market rather more freely, and finds ready and eager buyers. The week's sales include 100,000 lbs. Domestic fleece, at 48c.@55c.; 40 bales Lamb's Pulled, at 50c.; 50 bales California, at 23c.@35c.; 59 bales Rio Grande, at 25c. for washed and No. 6 for unwashed; 200 bales Spanish; and 600 bales Mestiza on terms not disclosed. The *Journal of Commerce* prepared, from the Custom-house books, a statement of the imports at New-York of foreign Wool, for the first six months of the current year, giving number of bales, weight and sworn Custom-house value. The following is the statement:

Imports of Foreign Wool at New-York during the First Six Months of 1862.

From whence.	No. of Bales.	Weight, lbs.	Est'd Value.
England	15,388	5,734,308	$1,041,135
Buenos Ayres	4,967	4,384,395	617,298
France	5,208	3,203,806	451,636
Belgium	2,561	974,542	151,008
Africa	1,679	586,361	121,497
Brazil	459	306,790	46,654
Sardinia	561	202,200	26,841
Tuscany	568	224,228	26,733
Bremen	242	111,400	18,236
New-Grenada	621	163,366	17,946
Spain (Malaga)	419	127,313	14,988
Hamburg	293	84,495	14,979
Gibraltar	332	80,738	13,304
Central America	339	90,983	11,942
Cuba	155	92,564	9,634
Portugal	207	55,677	6,471
British West Indies	65	39,701	4,568
Turkey	54	19,285	3,228
Montevideo	12	8,212	1,093
Mexico	12	2,225	364
Dutch West Indies	10	3,300	319
Bombay	1	348	49
Total	37,153	16,496,136	$2,600,623

The Boston market has been more freely supplied with Domestic, and liberal sales have been made during the past week, including 230,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled at prices ranging from 50c.@57½c. ₱ lb.; 809 bales Foreign have been sold in the same market. at Fall rates. Referring to the movements in Wool, during the past four weeks, Messrs. GEO. W. BOND & Co., of Boston, say:

"After the date of our April report, there was a little flattening in fine Domestic Wools, and prices receded 3 to 4 cents ₱ lb., especially in New-York and Philadelphia. At this decline, purchases were freely made, and it soon became apparent that the stock must be well cleared off the market before the new clip could come in. Prices rallied and advanced rapidly. Foreign Fine Wools, Cape and Mestiza, which had been neglected, were called for, and freely sold at prices gradually improving, until they reach our present quotations. In the country, the growers were anticipating high prices, which the buyers were at first slow to meet; but finding the former firm, they went through the country with a rush, and in a few days cleared off the clip at prices higher than have ruled for many years. This was in part, no doubt, stimulated by the rapid and severe rise in foreign exchanges, which adds so heavily to, and surrounds with so much doubt, the cost of all importations from abroad, as to lead to the anticipation of a great diminution of our imports. This has caused, also, a great advance in the medium and lower grades of Foreign Wool, of which the stock is unusually light, and the imports must be materially curtailed. The clause in the new Tariff bill, which puts an additional duty on all merchandise the growth of places east of the Cape of Good Hope, imported from places west of the same, will materially interfere with purchases of East India and Australian Wools in Europe, for this country, which, during the past year, have been made to a large extent."

Imports of Foreign Wool at Boston, for the first half of the years

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
England	1,647,852	312,812	62,116	1,327,941
Buenos Ayres	2,797,241	2,073,123	5,368,738	2,786,906
France	835,905	329,757	....	1,321,431
Turkey	1,740,344	990,909	979,930	1,731,969
Cape of Good Hope	1,952,457	3,197,937	2,372,290	1,192,298
Malta	97,009	....	....	....
Chili and Peru	2,199,190	1,504,145	2,709,624	771,946
Russia	12,959	....	....	....
East Indies	258,962	231,599	1,738	....
Sundries	78,592	127,695	56,028	240,378
Total lbs	11,620,511	8,767,977	11,550,464	9,373,829

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 16,337 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 67,702 bushels Wheat, 103,233 bushels Corn, 625 bushels Rye, 10,500 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 744 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,414 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 50 bbls. Pots at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are out of market and quite nominal in price. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 496 bbls., including 457 bbls. Pots and 39 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is steadily advancing. Middlings are quoted, to-day, at 50c. @50¾c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are in light supply and moderate demand, at very full prices. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "St. Domingo Logwood is in demand, and prices are tending upward. Some 300 or 400 tons have been purchased, to arrive, at $18 @18 50 ₱ ton, cash. Nearly all now on the way to this port for some two or three months has been purchased, to arrive. The demand for this article has been such that the return cargoes of vessels just arrived from St. Domingo have been purchased. In Lima Wood there has been considerable doing, the transactions comprising 140 tons, part to arrive from New-York, at $50 ₱ ton, cash. All other Dyewoods have been quiet."

EARTHENWARE—Dealers have generally advanced prices 20@25 ₱ cent., but the demand is not active at present.

FISH—All kinds have been in fair request, including Dry Cod, chiefly at $4 25@$4 30 ₱ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $7 25@$7 75; do. No. 2 at $6 25@ $6 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for scaled, and 17c.@20c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,800 bbls. part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 20 @$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20 @$6 15.; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less request, at former rates. Sales 1,150 bbls. at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$6 85 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour has not varied. Sales 1,450 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots $2 90@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, and prices have declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 156,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 12@$1 14; White Western, $1 34@$1 38; Amber Western at $1 28@ $1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23½@$1 27; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 15@$1 17; Milwaukee Club, $1 11@$1 15; Chicago Spring, $1 03@$1 12½ ₱ bushel. Corn in fair demand but at slightly reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 105,000 bushels, at 53c.@54½c., chiefly at 54c., for old Mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for new do.; 45c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 56c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, and 60c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues salable and buoyant at 76c.@80c. ₱ bushel; sales, 5,300 bushels. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 46¾

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
SOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the east side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonus are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned given to secure the same.

"In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of [illegible] Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,

The Bonds will be required as follows:

[illegible]ment of ten per cent. will be payable on the [illegible] August, and ten per cent. additional on the [illegible] each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK.
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroads, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrance, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL writs of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the vestibule of the City Hall, of the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of George H. Shields, which he had on the 19th day of July, 1860, or at any time afterward, of, in and to that certain three-story brick dwelling-house and lot of ground situated on the southerly side of East Broadway, between Clinton and Montgomery sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 245 East Broadway, the same being twenty-five feet front and rear, by one hundred feet deep, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.
THOMAS DUNLAP, Deputy Sheriff.

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KNUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to

M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOYMAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 26th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that nobody men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; during his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a Book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.

AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENtleman, who has a small English and classical boarding school in a healthful and pleasant location, within an hour's ride of City, can receive a few more pupils. The French is made a spoken language in the family. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or to Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, No. 45 7th-av.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLing house in Brooklyn, near Peck-slip Ferry, a small farm, near White Plains, containing 20 acres, with good buildings; 350 choice young fruit trees, grape vines and other fruits and improvements. The situation is elevated and the air remarkably pure; the crops and stock will be sold with the place if required. For particulars inquire No. 24 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Stattsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—CITIZENS AND PROPerty holders in favor of urging the immediate extension of the 8th-av. Railroad to 82d-st., the speedy grading of 8th-av. and running 8th-av. cars to Harlem, will meet at Elm-park Hotel, MONDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock P. M. Let all attend. By order. Thos. Manson, E. Bernheimer, Geo. Conrad, James Speyer, J. P. Paulison, Committee of Arrangements.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Chief Cabin.....$150
Second Cabin.....85

FROM BOSTON.
Chief Cabin.....$125
Second Cabin.....70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY Nov. 18.	THURSDAY Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,
With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 126 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin.....$85 | Steerage.....$35
First cabin to London.... 90 | Steerage to London..... 38
First cabin to Paris..... 95 | Steerage to Paris..... 43
First cabin to Hamburg.. 95 | Steerage to Hamburg.... 40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 9.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London....$80 | Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85 | Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM MAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Intelligence by the North American.

Announcement of the Battles Before Richmond.

AN OPINION AS IS AN OPINION.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 19.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th inst., passed this point at 4 o'clock this morning, on the way to Quebec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates by the *North American* are one day later than those by the *Nova Scotian*.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst.

The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought that it would result in prolonging the war.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from the Pamunkey, says that the courage of the Federal volunteers is above all praise, and that their hardships are mainly attributable to the ignorance and drunkenness of their officers.

The *Times* opposes the Manchester demand for interference in the American war.

A meeting at Stockport adopted a petition to Parliament not to hesitate acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, so as to obtain a supply of cotton.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Russia in the royal yacht.

The French Admiral, GRAVIERE, had gone to Cherbourg to embark for American waters.

The Viceroy of Egypt has promised the Manchestrians an increased supply of cotton next year.

The *North American* passed the *Anglo-Saxon* on the 17th instant, bound East.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up 68,000 bales. Surats had declined ¼d., and American descriptions ⅛d. The market closed flat.

BREADSTUFFS had an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS were dull.

Consols 92¼@92¾ for money.

American Stocks quiet.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Stringent Order of Gen. Pope Regarding Leaves of Absence.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

Commanders of a corps d'armée, or of a division of this command, may grant passes for the day to officers and men of their commands which must be signed by one or two staff officers who must be designated for the purpose, and whose signatures are to be immediately reported to the Provost Marshal of the corps d'armée. These passes will not be construed to permit their bearers to leave the vicinity of their respective stations, or to visit the City of Washington, except as above specified. No officer or soldier of this army will be permitted to leave his command on any pretence whatever, without special authority from these headquarters. All officers found absent from their commands five days after the date of this order will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders. All soldiers absent after that time will be confined and returned under guard to their regiments for trial by Court-martial. By command of

Maj.-Gen. POPE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

GEN. POPE'S NEW ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19.

An officer who arrived to-day from Fredericksburgh, Va., says that the effect of Maj.-Gen. POPE'S official orders upon the troops was wonderful. Although they had not been officially proclaimed when he left that town, a knowledge of their contents had quickly passed from officers to men, and all were exultant in view of the policy hereafter to be pursued, and which has infused new vigor into our soldiers, and given them additional strength and courage, and increased their anxiety for active operations. The toast among them to-day was the following:

"The new orders."

A Change in Position—The Forward Movement—Probability of an Engagement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WARRENTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

After a week of severe illness in the mountains of Eastern Virginia, I resume the record of the movements of the Second Corps d'Armee, as near the point at which my last letter left our movements here, as may be of interest at the present time.

As soon as the "reconnoissance in force" to Luray returned to Front Royal, it became apparent that a general movement of the entire army, or rather a change in the positions of the several divisions had been decided upon, and the excitement and enthusiasm among the officers and soldiers was gratifying to behold. The cause of the anticipated movement was attributed partly to the appointment of Maj.-Gen. POPE to the chief command, and partly to what was considered a reverse to our arms before Richmond. The latter, it was believed, had relieved the rebel army there sufficiently to enable JACKSON to fulfill his promise to the Secessionists in whose territory the second corps is located, by returning with a superior force and sending us back to Maryland; or—as the profane rebels express it—elsewhere. Reconnoissances were sent out from Middletown (then the headquarters of Gen. BANKS) and from Front Royal, daily, without finding any enemy other than a few guerrillas; and finally a general movement forward was commenced. The troops still remaining at Winchester were ordered to Middletown, and the brigade under Gen. PLATT, which had been lying back of the town, was ordered in, and the work of fortifying the town was commenced. On the following day this same brigade was ordered on to Front Royal, leaving only men enough to finish and guard the fortifications. Already the whole of the cavalry had been concentratrated under Gen. HATCH, and was moving on Warrenton, with orders that a large portion should proceed to Culpepper. Gen. WILLIAMS' Division moved to within about four miles of Warrenton, and encamped on elevations along the line of the pike. Gen. CRAWFORD'S splendid brigade, consisting of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Col. BROWN; Fifth Connecticut, Col. CHAPMAN; Tenth Maine: Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. SELFRAGE, and (I believe) the Second Massachusetts. Next on the road to this town is Company F, Fourth United States Artillery, (BEES'S Battery,) under command of one of the most experienced and soldierly-looking men I have seen, First Lieutenant E. D. MUHLENBERG. Further on, and on the right of the road, is the sturdy regiment, under command of Gen. GEARY, and still nearer the town, on the left of the road, (as I should have said before,) is the Second Massachusetts. But I must stop naming the regiments and their positions, or I shall be charged with writing what the enemy already know, which would be a grave offence. Portions of the force then under Gen. COOPER, were also in the vicinity. Beyond the town there is, on various roads, a considerable force; and a still stronger one at Culpepper. Thus you will see, even from the very meagre account of the force here, I am permitted to give, that we have been largely reinforced since Gen. BANKS commenced his return; and that, should Gen. JACKSON, or any other rebel General, choose to appear before us, he will find under BANKS, WILLIAMS, AUGUR (I believe,) CRAWFORD, SIGEL, HATCH and others, with POPE as chief—a force which will give him trouble. The prospect is, nevertheless, that to be effectively victorious in the Immediately-impending struggle, we will require all the force we have, and may think it the duty of the War Department to send us more without delay. If we meet the enemy, as it is believed we will, between Culpepper and Gordonsville, there cannot be a doubt but the fight will be a desperate one. I shall proceed to a point beyond Culpepper to-day, and there await results.

And now a word in relation to the roads and means of traveling over these interminable mountains. Why any portion of this particular section of the State should be called a valley, I cannot imagine, unless it be to be consistent with the principle upon which almost everything else is named in Virginia—and that is just the opposite of what it should be. You may get a very good idea of the "valleys" between here and BERRY'S FERRY, by getting your carpenter to construct, say three or four high pitched roofs, of the style which obtained in the New-England States some twenty or more years ago. Have the sides extend upward about 15.000 feet, to the ridge pole. Then let your mechanic employ an assistant, and invert the roofs thus made, placing them within about 20 feet of each other at the top. Let the intervening space be heavily timbered over, that they may be kept in position; and along through the timbers place huge rocks to keep the inverted roofs from being blown over. Then commence at the top of the first side in the row, and with an army wagon and six fractious mules, drive down to the ridge-pole; then up again and down again, and so on until you are satisfied that every time you reach a ridge-pole, with your wheels locked between the two sides and your mules making a noise more hideous than ever was heard in Randemonium—that at that precise point you have reached what, in this section, is termed a "valley."

We had a little experience the other day, at a point about eight miles from here, which I will give, as I think it may induce Summer travel in this direction as soon as the war is over. After having triumphed over more ups and downs during the day than I ever before endured, we arrived at what the people called the slope, leading to what I think they said was Carter's Creek. We looked at the "slope," as they called it, and I never felt more like "sloping" back home in my life. If that be a slope take down your unabridged Webster and strike the word "perpendicular" and all its synonymys from it immediately. But duty called me, and $14 per month and the cause of our great and glorious country called the rest—the "slope" must be descended. I had neither time nor opportunity to observe how the rest did it—at least not with that calmness and careful attention to details, which is a requisite to the responsible correspondent of a first-class newspaper like the TIMES. But I know how I did it, and the others said ditto to my experience. Soon after commencing the descent, I found that in order to maintain my perpendicularity I must lie flat upon my back, along the back of my horse, and for safety plant my spurs in his ears, while he (splendid animal) balanced himself on his nose, and used his fore feet to steady himself. Thus we glided along, and finally reached the bottom without other injury than might be expected to the proboscis and ears of my steed. We then charged the creek, up to the saddle bags, as gallantly as if it had been the entire Confederate army. The creek crossed, we found another "slope" which duty required should be ascended, and consequently an entire reversion of our former position became necessary. As we commenced the ascent my gallant charger got upon his hind legs, (suddenly and without orders,) like a well-bred poodle waiting for tea and toast. I immediately placed an ear in each hand, and, for fear my spurs might be injured, inserted them in his tail. He appreciated the importance of the movement, (it was my first attempt at anything like strategy,) and hastened upward. We were soon at the summit, where the nobly-sensitive animal stood snorting at the guerrillas in the adjoining wood, with his flowing tail defiantly erect.

I should add something concerning the sensations during the descent and ascent, but, as I understand there is to be a Convention of corpulent men in your City next May, I will not forestall their decision.

You will hear from me next from between Culpeper and Gordonsville, where I expect to have something more serious to write about. J. A.

The Charges Against Gen. Mitchel.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

There is a great deal said all over the country about the somewhat vague publication of charges made against Gen. MITCHEL, and there is a general demand for specifications. As we happen to be pretty well informed about those points, we presume it is our duty to make known definitely what the charges against Gen. MITCHEL are. He is accused of speculations in cotton. It is alleged that he granted special facilities to a certain cotton buyer, in the way of guards and Government wagons, and that this individual was detected in passing counterfeit and bogus money upon the people, and, being arrested for it, was summarily discharged by order of the General. We have seen in the hands of Col. NORTON, of the Twenty-first Ohio, documents on this point, which, if genuine, and he assured us they were, would be exceedingly difficult to explain. It is not charged that Gen. MITCHEL had anything to do in the way of shoving bogus money upon the people, but many of his officers do believe that he was interested in the cotton business, and used his official position for speculative purposes. While we desire distinctly to disclaim any personal knowledge or responsibility as to the justice of these charges, we feel bound to state that we know more than one prominent officer who has served under Gen. MITCHEL who is firmly persuaded of their truth.

Another charge against the General is that of unmilitary conduct in his correspondence with the Government.

It is said that Gen. MITCHELL'S "battle of Bridgeport," which made a good deal of noise by telegraph, was an insignificant affair, in which three regiments of infantry and a battery on our side were engaged with a squad of less than a hundred rebel cavalry, over whom the glorious triumph was obtained without the loss of a man. But in this affair Gen. MITCHEL is said to have been crazy with excitement, and to have shown his incapacity to handle three regiments in the field. One of his colonels refused to obey his orders repeatedly in consequence of their glaring absurdity, and has never been reprimanded for his insubordination, and was not permitted to resign.

The panic which at one time prevailed in Gen. MITCHEL'S department, about being cut off by the right wing of the rebel army at Corinth, is charged to the General, and was a wholly gratuitous and discreditable affair. There was no reason to suppose that BEAUREGARD, with his hands full, as they were, at Corinth, could reach around, beyond the breaks in the Charleston road made by Gen. SHERMAN, and strike Gen. MITCHEL. But just after one hundred thousand rations were sent by Gen. HALLECK, for the subsistence of Col. TURCHIN'S brigade at Tuscumbia, a party of guerrillas made a clatter in that quarter, and TURCHIN was ordered to fall back in hot haste, which he did, destroying three-fourths of the one hundred thousand rations sent him by Gen. HALLECK. The next thing was the destruction of the great bridge across the Tennessee River near Decatur—a most unwise proceeding, uncalled for by any exigency, and which has seriously embarrassed our military operations in the far South.

The panic-like retreat from Athens, Alabama, was likewise a grave mistake. A force of rebel cavalry, said to have been precisely one hundred and four in number, crossed the Tennessee River, and were magnified into a vast host by an "intelligent contraband," who is believed to have been manipulated by the rebels for the occasion. The consequence was a precipitate retreat from Athens made by TURCHIN'S Brigade, which resulted in a considerable destruction of Government property. The retreat was made by order of Gen. MITCHEL. It was when Col. TURCHIN returned to Athens, that he permitted his soldiers to pillage the town. The sacking of Athens was the most shameful affair of the war. Soldiers of TURCHIN'S Brigade were then and there guilty of outrages unfit to be named. Gen. MITCHEL, for the sake of the preservation of discipline in his army, should have brought them to punishment. He did nothing of the sort.

The advance upon Chattanooga was about as purposeless and imbecile an affair as the retreat from Tuscumbia and Athens, and the destruction of the Decatur bridge. The force sent on the Chattanooga expedition was utterly inadequate to take or hold the place, and if it had been competent in other respects, was unable to cross the Tennessee River. The retreat in this case was about as rapid as the advance, and the result was the premature display of loyalty by a few East Tennesseeans, who were immediately set upon by their traitor neighbors when our forces retired.

Gen. MITCHEL'S measures for the suppression of guerilla warfare are also complained of. It is stated that wherever, along the line of the railroad, his trains have been fired into, he has burned houses indiscriminately, and to an extent that is astonishing. It also appears that this vigorous policy has not had the effect of decreasing the number of marauders, but rather the reverse.

The deportment of Gen. MITCHEL toward the inhabitants of Huntsville is said to have been marked, at times, by remarkable demonstrations of personal eccentricity. We are informed that he would make his appearance on the public square with a most austere countenance, and discovering a group of the male inhabitants talking or playing marbles, that he would gesticulate in the most imposing manner, and cry out with an awful voice: "*Traitors, out of my sight!*" "*Rats, to your holes!*" and so forth, so that the poor butternuts did not know whether to be most amazed or alarmed.

The substance of these charges has been formally placed before the President, and Col. NORTON, of the Twenty-first Ohio, passed through this city the other day with a bundle of documents, with which he proposed to substantiate them.

A REFUTATION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

If the utter recklessness and schoolboy exaggerations of the Louisville *Journal* were not well known in the West, I should fear that its late tirade of vague abuse against Gen. MITCHEL might receive some credit—if only on the ground that such extraordinary violence of language must have some strong cause to provoke it. The blameless life and exalted character of our distinguished townsman ought surely to protect him from attacks for which no sustaining facts are shown, but, unfortunately, in these extraordinary times, the public is learning to lose faith rapidly in any man.

When we remember, however, whom the Louisville *Journal* has made its especial pets, and the jealousy and malignant spite these persons have all along exhibited toward their brother General, whose reputation as a *savan* had extended to both hemispheres before they had ceased to be simply unknown, whisky-drinking, blackguard-story-telling Lieutenants, and who had won a Major-General's promotion by brilliant services in the field while they were quarreling about the order in which they should make their deliberate marches—those, I say, who remember how the *Journal* has made these men its especial pets will be at no loss to understand its virulent assault on Gen. MITCHEL. His theory of war is different from theirs. He believes in hurting those *against* whom the war is waged; they, in letting nobody suffer by the war save those who wage it. He believes in hunting the enemy; they, in fortifying. He wants to end the war; they want to "hold their positions." It is natural, therefore, that they should hate him, and to be expected that their organ should abuse him like a fishwoman.

Nevertheless the public will, I think, be somewhat astonished to learn that there is absolutely not one solitary fact or even "charge," on which to base the *Journal's* attack. Let me be distinctly understood. The *Journal*, (in one of its periodic fits of Sophomoric writing, let us hope,) proclaimed the General, who has rendered the most brilliant service of any in this war, "an epauletted miscreant;" denounced his conduct as "not only injurious to the Government, but disgraceful to humanity;" declared he had perpetrated deeds of cruelty and guilt, the bare narration of which makes the heart sick;" demanded "swift justice," and hoped "for the country's sake, there would be no delay and no clemency," *without having one word or syllable of truth to warrant such extraordinary abuse of a distinguished man.*

There *are* no charges against Gen. MITCHEL. Gen. BUELL prefers none. The *Journal's* other special pets prefer none. No "particulars have been laid before the authorities in Washington," as the *Journal* promised, that in the slightest degree effect Gen. MITCHEL! The "particulars" to which it refers have arrived, but Gen. MITCHEL happens not to be involved! In short, the whole assault is simply a piece of gratuitous, malicious, reckless abuse, without one particle of basis in fact.

The whole story is this.

Some of Gen. MITCHEL'S troops were at one time driven out of the town of Athens, Ala., by a superior force of rebels. A few of the inhabitants were charged with uniting with the rebels in the attack. Subsequently, other troops, under Col. TURCHIN, one of Gen. MITCHEL'S brigade commanders, retook the place. On taking possession our soldiers, in revenge for the sympathy a few of the inhabitants had shown for the rebels, committed the grossest outrages. The town was literally sacked and pillaged. What added to the enormity of the case was the fact that Athens was really one of the staunchest Union towns in Alabama, and had actually held out for the Union, and against the Confederacy, till after Bull Run, and till there was danger of having troops quartered on them. They made tough resistance. The infamy of giving up such a people to be robbed and plundered by Union troops is unquestioned.

But let it rest on the right head. Gen. MITCHEL was not there; the outrage was in direct violation of his orders, and he used every possible energy alike to repair the injury, and to have its perpetrators brought to condign punishment. Of this the records of the War Office themselves furnish ample evidence. Since Gen. BUELL'S arrival, he has been attempting the same thing; and without being placed in a perilous and exposed condition; and without having, like Gen. MITCHEL, a wary foe of superior force hovering along his unprecedentedly extended lines, and tasking every exertion to hold him at bay—without any of these other cares with which Gen. MITCHEL was compelled to be absorbed. Gen. BUELL has hitherto found it impossible, as did his predecessor, to secure the evidence that might warrant the punishment of these offenders.

The matter, then, sums itself up thus: A great outrage was committed by a detachment of troops under the command of one of Gen. MITCHEL'S acting Brigadiers. Gen. MITCHEL did everything he could, as soon as he heard of it, to have the guilty parties punished. Gen. BUELL is attempting the same thing, and they have met with about equal success. Gen. MITCHEL is not blamed at the War Department for the affair—to blame him would, in fact, be as ridiculous as to blame Gov. TOD because occasional robberies in Cincinnati go unpunished—there are no charges against him; he stands as high in favor as ever; and the astonishing abuse that has been heaped upon him in one or two newspapers is utterly and entirely without cause.

It is not without its significance that these slanderous accusations against Gen. MITCHEL should reach Washington with the same mail that brings us particulars of the reappearance of rebels in Tennessee, the taking of Murfreesboro' and the danger of Nashville. The public will be forcibly reminded that it was not under MITCHEL'S management these disasters befel us. That officer removed the war from Tennessee, and pushed it down into Alabama. With only ten thousand men he held it there, and no rebels broke through his lines to menace Middle Tennessee again. Four times that force now holds the lines, but MITCHEL is not there, and the new Generals have a different theory of war.

It is not amiss to add that Gen. MITCHEL has been called here by express order of the Secretary of War. The Government knows well enough that a military genius like his must be untrammeled, or it cannot work. As an independent commander, he has rendered the nation most brilliant service. In another independent command, as much is hoped for from him again. AGATE.

GEN. MITCHEL vs. MR. PRENTICE.

The following was the emphatic disclaimer addressed by Gen. MITCHEL to the Louisville *Journal*:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14, 1862.

GEO. D. PRENTICE—*Sir*: I pronounce the charges published against me in your paper of the 10th inst. absolutely false and without a shadow of foundation. I am amazed at this act of horrible injustice to one who has consciously never wronged in his whole life a human being. You owe it to the country and to yourself, if not to me, to give exact shape and form to the specifications, and name the accuser who has thus dared to vilify and destroy an officer who has ever tried faithfully to discharge his duties.

O. M. MITCHEL, Maj.-Gen.

Mr. PRENTICE'S reply, naming Col. J. S. NORTON, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, as the person responsible for the truth of the charges, has already been noticed.

ennsylvania Politics.

CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S PARTIES.

The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Republican and People's Convention which assembled at Harrisburgh on July 7:

Resolved, That we have continued confidence in the honesty, capacity, and patriotism of President LINCOLN and his constitutional advisers; that we approve the principles on which his policy, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted; that we sanction and sustain all the measures which he has found it necessary to adopt to guard the Government against the assaults of traitors, their sympathisers and abettors; and that we esteem it eminently fortunate that, in this most trying crises of our cherished Union, we have at the helm of public affairs one so upright, temperate, prudent, and firm as he has proved himself to be.

Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis—those who are loyal to its Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country—one flag—one destiny.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking and usually enjoying alike non-interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be, its policy. That the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us, and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of, and a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the Republic.

Resolved, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the Government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes and our lives.

Col. FORNEY was called on to second the resolutions. He proceeded to show that this is but a struggle between Freedom and Slavery; that all else has subsided before this one issue. He charged all who were of different opinions as being disloyal. He reviewed our troubles, and going back, charged upon Ex-President BUCHANAN the authorship of all our calamities. He spoke of him as a poor old man, now but an hour and a half from the capital of this commonwealth. He is now beyond the Psalmist's age; in 1857 he had come into power, opportunely to serve his country; his history has been written in tears of blood and shame, and now he sought to drag the Union down with him into the dishonored grave he is soon himself to all—himself now a living monument of the mercy meted out by the United States.

He announced that President LINCOLN had told him, before leaving Washington, that henceforth his policy should be as stringent as the most enthusiastic could desire. [Loud applause.] That hereafter there will be no restriction in the employment of all men to put down this rebellion. [Long and loud applause.] No more doubting about the confiscation of rebel property. [Applause.] No longer need the Northern people be frightened with the cry of negro equality and emancipation. [Applause.]

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

A REFUGEE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Bangor (Me.) *Times* announces the arrival at that place of Mr. HENRY C. COBURN, of Lincoln, in that State. It gives the following as his story:

"Mr. COBURN was in Florida, about one hundred miles in the interior from Fernandina, when the war broke out, engaged in rearing a young vineyard, and peach, lemon and orange orchards. But being a hated Yankee, and finding that unless he speedily left that part of the country, he would be forced into the Confederate ranks, he was enabled by the aid of friends, to make his way to Georgetown, S. C., where he had been formerly employed, but at the sacrifice of nearly every dollar gathered by four years' hard labor. Here he was for a brief time employed on the plantation of old Ex-Gov. ALLSTON, in putting up and repairing mills and machinery of various descriptions. Though repeated attempts were made by the rebels to force him into the field, by expressing preference for the marine service, and from the fact of his being a Freemason, to which latter influence, under God, Mr. COBURN believes he owes his safety from conscription and violence, he managed to elude the dreadful necessity. After months of trials, sufferings and petty persecutions, he was aided to escape by a noble Union planter, who furnished him a canoe, by which, at night, he dropped down the Great Pedee River, and was picked up at its mouth by the gunboat *Albatross*, Capt. PRENTICE, (a brother of PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*,) by whom he was kindly received and sent to Port Royal. There he had an interview with the gallant Commodore DUPONT, who, upon his statement that he had left his wife and two children in the hands of the rebels, immediately dispatched four gunboats, strongly armed, to Georgetown, to demand their surrender. The gunboats anchored about a mile from the city, and sent a boat with a flag of truce on shore to bring them off. After a good deal of fuming, threatening and parleying, the rebels, admonished by the tiers of grinning teeth which threatened them from the gunboats, consented, after much hard swearing, to yield up the family of the "Yankee mudsill."

Mr. COBURN says he has positive knowledge that there are 50,000 troops in and around Charleston, today, and that there is no good reason to doubt that there are 300,000 in Virginia alone, of which number 225,000 are in and around Richmond. The conscript law has been forced into their ranks every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 35. Since then a *draft* has been made, of all able-bodied males between 35 and 50. Men above 50 are employed as patrols and homeguards. He says that strenuous exertions are being made to induce the formation of guerrilla bands. A bounty proportioned to the value of whatever such bands may seize or destroy, is paid by Government to all who enlist in this kind of warfare.

He says the blockade has become of late so terribly stringent that, taken in connection with the effects of the wholesale conscription, the sufferings of the non-combatants have become absolutely fearful. Rice and corn alone are abundant and cheap. He furnishes us with the following scale of prices, which tells more than whole columns of verbal description: Common brown sugar, 50 cents per pound; tea, $6 per pound; coffee, $1 25 to $1 50 per pound; potatoes, $1 per peck; butter (hardly any), 50 cents per pound; flour, $24 per barrel; corn, $1 per bushel; rice, 4 cents per pound; common shoes, from $8 to $12 per pair; calf-skin boots, from $25 to $30 per pair; whisky (formerly $2 to 50 cents), $6 per gallon; common six-penny calico, 26 to 30 cents per yard.

Mr. COBURN will make a hurried visit to his parents, and will then enlist as a volunteer in the Union army. He is anxious to get a chance to settle some old scores with the rebels.

A REFUGEE FROM TEXAS.

From the Chester (Pa.) Republican, July 17.

A few evenings ago we met with Mr. MORTON MORRIS, a gentleman who recently ran the Southern blockade to avoid the conscription act. He is the son of PASCHALL MORRIS, of Philadelphia, and for a number of years kept an agricultural warehouse at Galveston, Texas. His account is most entertaining, and the difficulties and dangers to which he was subjected, and which he so daringly and ingeniously overcame, speak well for his loyalty to the old flag. It was the second time he attempted to escape. When he returned after the first trial he found they had advertised him, but his return gave them confidence and in a measure paved the way for his final attempt. He left Galveston on the 11th of May, on the 15th the conscription act went in operation. When he arrived at New-Iberia, Louisiana, an order was telegraphed from Opelousas, the present rebel capital of Louisiana, not to permit any person to pass the lines. The route taken by him was opened since the blockade from Galveston to Houston, thence due east across Louisiana to New-Orleans by rail, stage and team. Innumerable inquiries were met with the reply that he was *en route* for the rebel army, and many most affecting messages were confided to him for sons and brothers serving in the secesh ranks. Arriving at Algiers, he was taken to Col. MCFILLAN, of the Federal army, who, after listening to his story, complimented him. He also received like praise from Gen. BUTLER, in New-Orleans. After spending three weeks there, he started for Boston, and from thence returned home. Mr. MORRIS states that ANDREW J. HAMILTON, of Austin, who, at the commencement of the secession movement, battled strongly for Union in Congress, is still a staunch and brave Unionist. With a small number of compatriots he for a long time defied secession in his own home at Austin, but becoming overpowered, he retreated to his rancho in the northwest part of the State, to which place his friends followed and clustered about him. SAM HOUSTON is living yet, a strong Union man at heart, but seems to have been broken down physically and in spirit by reason of our National trouble. In a Galveston company connected with the Lone Star Regiment, nine-tenths are Northern men; they were compelled to fight or starve. Two or three schooners run the blockade during a week, the Government vessels being so unwieldy that they can clear it easily. Their military bands consist of a drummer and fifer, both colored, and their National airs are "Dixie" and "Bonny Blue Flag." Had Mr. MORRIS remained in secessia twelve hours longer he would have been drafted.

THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

A scientific gentleman who has recently visited Norfolk, gives the Boston *Traveller* the following account of affairs there:

"The Navy-yard was entirely destroyed, with the exception of the officers' quarters. Why they were spared no one can tell. The attempt to blow up the dry dock, on the part of the rebels, was a failure; they burned the gates, and blasted a little of the stone near the gate-hinges. No doubt they swore rare secession oaths, and round ones, at the sturdy Quincy granite, and LOAMMI BALDWIN, whose name in bright gilt letters still shines on the walls of this splendid piece of engineering.

A small model, some six feet high, of Bunker Hill Monument, located conspicuously near the entrance, strange to say, was left uninjured, save that the silver shield, bearing the inscription, was torn off. The yard presented a sad picture of desolation. Thirty immense houses, filled with costly machinery and stores, furnished by the United States, were all destroyed, and a small marine guard, and a hundred Union employés engaged in gathering together the wreck of iron, were the only occupants. This yard, the finest naval depôt in the country, will never be rebuilt till Virginia is a free State. In the meantime, Portsmouth, Gosport, and even Norfolk must fain look where best they may, for the generous annual stipend, afforded by the Navy Department, which they have recklessly thrown away.

The rebel fortifications around Norfolk and upon the Elizabeth River were numerous, and, for the most part, well constructed. The engineers, whoever they may have been, seem to have run mad upon the subject of military fortifications. A coast survey party, sent there by the Department to survey these works previous to their destruction, found thirteen batteries at different points on the Elizabeth River, varying from eleven to one gun in size, two extensive fortifications, (Sewall's Point and Craney island,) and five intrenched camps. To fully man all these it would have required at least one hundred thousand men. The greatest force they ever had at Norfolk, according to the Secessionists themselves, was twenty-two thousand, and this, our informant thinks, is an overestimate. Most of the guns found in these earthworks were long ship's 32's, smooth bore. Some few rifled pieces were found, rifled at the Tredegar Works at Richmond, and marked C. S. A. They were good specimens of ordnance, and were preserved. With the exception of the latter, all the guns came from the Norfolk Navy-yard. Indeed, this Yard has supplied the rebels with most of their ordnance, some of them having been carried as far as Fort Donelson and New Orleans. Nearly two thousand guns were given them by our abandonment of the Navy-yard.

Contrabands were daily coming in, who were fed and housed by the military authorities. Beyond this nothing was done, nor could be, with or for them, for the disposition of them was then, and is still, an unsettled, vexing and perplexing question. Our military men all want some definite orders respecting them—no matter what, only something authoritative and decisive. Till then they must grope about in the fog, as they have done to the present time.

BELLE BOYD.

This famous rebel agent is thus described by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"Her acknowledged superiority for machination and intrigue has given her the leadership and control of the female spies in the Valley of Virginia. She is a resident of Martinsburgh when at home, and has a pious, good old mother, who regrets as much as any one can, the violent and eccentric course of her daughter since this rebellion has broken out. BELLE has passed the first freshness of youth. She is a sharp-featured, black-eyed woman of 25, or care and intrigue have given her that appearance. Last Summer, whilst PATTERSON'S army lay at Martinsburgh, she wore a revolver in her belt, and was courted and and flattered by every lieutenant and captain in the service who ever saw her. There was a kind of Di Veron dash about her, a smart pertness, a quickness of retort, and utter *abandon* of manner and bearing which were attractive from their very romantic unwontedness.

The father of this resolute black-eyed vixen is a Paymaster in the Southern army, and formerly held a place at Washington under our Government. She has undergone all that society, position and education can confer upon a mind suited to the days of CHARLES the Second, or LOUIS the Fourteenth—a mind such as MAZARIN or RICHLIEU would have delighted to employ from its kindred affinities.

Well, this woman I saw practicing her arts upon our young Lieutenants and inexperienced Captains, and in each case I uniformly felt it my duty to call them aside, and warn them of whom she was. To one she had been introduced as Miss ANDERSON, to another as Miss FAULKNER, and so to the end of the chapter. She is so well known now that she can only practice her blandishments upon new raw levies and their officers. But from them she obtains the number of their regiments and their force. She has, however, a trained band of coadjutors who report to her daily—girls aged from 16 upward—women who have the common sense not to make themselves as conspicuous as she, and who remain unknown, save to her, and are therefore effective.

The reports that she is personally impure are as unjust as they are undeserved. She has a blind devotion to an idea, and passes far the boundary of her sex's modesty to promote its success. She, with all her faults and false devotion to ideas, which are at the foundation of our political and social disorders, has not yet lost the crowning virtue of woman. Reporters who thus attack a woman, defenceless within their province, exceed the license which justice and fairness even allow to outlaws.

During the past campaigns in the Valley, this woman has been of immense service to the enemy. She will be now, if she can. She, therefore, should at once be passed beyond our lines, sent to Richmond, and allowed to remain with those with whom she deeply sympathizes.

STERNER MEASURES DEMANDED.

AN EMPHATIC LETTER FROM GOV. YATES, OF ILLINOIS, TO MR. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.

Presidents Lincoln, Washington, D. C.:

The crisis of the war and our national existence is upon us. The time has come for the adoption of more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements. Blows must be struck at the vital parts of the rebellion. The Government should employ every available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subject the traitors. Summon to the standard of the Republic all men willing to fight for the Union. Let loyalty, and that alone, be the dividing line between the nation and its foes. Generals should not be permitted to fritter away the sinews of our brave men in guarding the property of traitors, and in driving back into their hapless loyal blacks who offer us their labor and seek shelter beneath the Federal flag.

Shall we sit supinely by and see the war sweep off the youth and strength of the land, and refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors and the murderers of our Government and of our children. Our armies should be directed to forage on the enemy, and to cease paying traitors and their abettors exorbitant exactions for food needed by the sick and hungry soldiers.

Mild and conciliatory means have been tried in vain to recall the rebels to their allegiance. The conservative policy has utterly failed to reduce traitors to obedience, and to restore the supremacy of the laws. They have, by means of a sweeping conscription, gathered in countless hordes, and threaten to beat back and overwhelm the armies of the Union. With blood and treason in their hearts, they flaunt the black flag of rebellion in the face of the Government, and threaten to butcher our brave and loyal armies with foreign bayonets. They arm negroes and merciless savages in their behalf.

Mr. LINCOLN, the crisis demands greater efforts and sterner measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the Republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of *all loyal men*, and it will be in your power to stamp armies out of the earth—irresistible armies, that will bear our banners to certain victory.

In any event, Illinois, already alive with beat of drum and resounding with the tread of new recruits, will respond to your call. Adopt this policy, and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. This policy for the conduct of the war will render foreign intervention impossible, and the arms of the Republic invincible. It will bring the conflict to a speedy close, and secure peace on a permanent basis.

RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

Shipment of Stores to Gen. Curtis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 18.

A large amount of supplies—hospital stores, clothing, horses and cattle—left last night on Government transports for Gen. CURTIS' army, at Helena, Ark.

FIRE IN ELDRIDGE-STREET.—A fire occurred in the rear of No. 133 Eldridge-street at 6 o'clock last evening, on the premises occupied in the basement by FRANK HAGERMAN, as a vinegar factory. Damage to stock and building $1,200; insured. Mr. WOOD, manufacturer of seamen's chests, occupied the second and third floors of the building. Loss not known. The tenement house No. 150 Forsyth-street, owned by HENRY MAY, was damaged about $100. A number of tenants in the buildings lost in the aggregate about $400 worth of furniture, not insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—We learn on good authority that Mr. CAL. MORGAN, a well-known Kentucky rebel, and a brother of the guerrilla chief, MORGAN, was seen on Broadway yesterday. It was announced in the Cincinnati papers, a few days ago, that he intended paying us a visit.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 19—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Mrs. E. A. Johnston and child, Sarah Dean and infant, Mrs. R. Grunebarg, New-York; Miss Mary Dockary, Baltimore; Miss E. Henderson, Miss Dickinson, Mrs. Charles Anderson and child, J. Dickinson, Philadelphia; M. W. Innes, J. A. Codd, Geo. H. Burritt, S. T. Napper, Oscar Faulhaler, A. Hartoy, J. Rankin, S. Lowry, Mr. Lewis, Philadelphia; R. Manley, wife and child, Edwin P. Twiss, Rev. R. Cervere, E. Breit, wife and child, W. Taylor, Capt. Guiseppe Costa, Geo. Dunford, wife and 2 children, Julian del Valle, Fernand Levy, Chas. Maiss, Dani